NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. *Louis McLane*, of Delaware, to be secretary of state in the place of Edward Livingston, appointed minister to France.

William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the treasury, in place of Louis McLane, appointed secretary of state.

Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of his majesty, the king of the French.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

[It is stated, that Mr. Livingston, will proceed to France in the Delaware 74, capt. Ballard, bound for the Mediterranean, if she can be prepared in time.

It is again reported that Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, late speaker, will be appointed minister to England.

By the articles inserted in another page, it appears that many changes have been, or are, contemplated at Washington.]

"JOHN [illegible] Philadelphia, at [illegible] on Friday, the 24th ult. He was born on the 2d June, 1773, and, consequently, sixty years old, less a few days.

He was exceedingly emaciated—but "his mind retained its usual character until within two hours of his dissolution. It then appeared to sink, and suffer, like the body, complete exhaustion." He arranged his temporal affairs, and directed that his corpse should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a particular tree.

It is said, that the property left by him is worth a million of dollars; and reported that he made provision for the emancipation of all his slaves, and for the support and management of those who are either too old or too young to take care of themselves—and added, that he left a handsome legacy to Mr. Randolph, late lieutenant in the navy;* but believed that the chief part of his estate will descend to his two half brothers, and one half-sister. The much valued judge Tucker is one of these.

On the day after his decease, a large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held in the district court room—judge *Hopkinson* was called to the chair, and col. *J. G. Watmough* appointed secretary.

On motion of *John Sergeant*, esq. who made a forcible and eloquent address on the character and abilities of the deceased, a committee was appointed to confer with the personal friends of the late John Randolph, esq. with the view of making arrangements for offering a public tribute of respect to his remains. This motion was supported by *Horace Binney*, esq. in a speech of some length.

The motion was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and the following named gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz: Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Breck, Joseph Hemphill, B. Wiling, C. J. Ingersoll, James Brown, G. M. Dallas, gen. T. Cadwallader, John G. Watmough, judge Hopkinson and Horace Binney.

A correspondence was opened on behalf of the committee with *John S. Barbour*, *Henry E. Watkins* and *William J. Barksdale*, esquires,† requesting their views as to any tribute of respect that might be offered to the remains of the deceased. The latter feelingly acknowledged the compliment tendered—but declined the acceptance of any other mark of respect, because of the delay that it would cause in removing the body: and, on the ensuing day, it was received in Baltimore, and sent on to Virginia.

The papers are filled with notices of the death and sketches of the character of Mr. RANDOLPH, and we have also reports of the remarks of Messrs. *Sergeant* and *Binney* at the meeting of the people above mentioned. We intend to record some of them.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. [illegible] few days since in the street, who stated, (in the course of a casual and brief conversation), that the exchanges of the bank of the United States, *made without charge*, in checks drawn, or [foreign] bank notes received, amounted to more than one hundred million of dollars *per annum!* We thought ourselves pretty well informed as to the magnitude of the operations of this establishment, and fully knew that its facilities, afforded in exchanges and remittances, saved us several hundred dollars a year—but the greatness of the sum named caused us to express a belief that the gentleman had mistaken, or misunderstood, the amount. On which he said, that he would obtain a copy of the whole statement which had been made of the "exchange transactions" of the bank, during the last year—and hand it to us.

Such is the "history" of the paper annexed, which, we believe, is copied from certain of the documents that were laid before congress*—and, perhaps, has already been published; though we do not recollect to have seen it before. But whether or not, the facts set forth are of deep interest to the people of the United States, because of the astounding truth presented—that values to the amount of $241,714,912, were *exchanged* by the bank of the United States in 1832, at about the average rate of one-eleventh of one per cent.—or say, *ninety cents* on every *thousand dollars* of the whole sum; and that, of the above mighty amount, about $120,000,000 were exchanged without any charge for premium: and, the average premium on the remaining 120 millions being less than one-fifth of one per cent. shews that a large part of this amount must, also, have been negotiated without charge; but the fifth of one per cent. *is a rate that would not nearly have insured the* SAFETY *of the mails, and paid the* EXTRA POSTAGE, *if bank notes, instead of drafts, had been transmitted.*

Our own little business, [in publishing the REGISTER] renders us able to speak of this matter in a very positive manner, for we have more or less subscribers in *every* state and territory in the union; and the truth is—to say nothing about *extra* postages on double, treble and quadruple letters—that two per cent. hardly pays the *shavings* exacted of us by the brokers, on the bank notes received by us—except those of the bank of the United States and its offices, such as are issued in Maryland, and in the *cities* of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, only; for, although the issues by certain other local banks in Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania are freely received by the Baltimore banks in deposite, or freely circulated in Baltimore, they are not sufficient to bring down the average amount of shavings paid to less than about *two per cent.* on account of all other bank notes. There is no manner of doubt concerning this fact—for, though the bills of most of the banks in the United States are just as good, "*at home*," as those of the Baltimore banks are to us—they may be only as *merchandise* [to *us*], and must be reduced into *money*, for use: for we never pay debts to our working people, or others, in "money," or currency, which the baker, and butcher, and grocer, will not receive of them—at par; and hence are compelled to *sell* bank notes received, as stated above.

We see that the average of all the *exchanges*, properly so called, of the bank of the United States, in 1832, was only *one-eleventh of one per cent.* or 90 cents on every 1,000 dollars, exchanged: that is, for drafts issued on, or paid, at "foreign" places, or on account of "foreign" bank notes received on deposite. Could a more moderate ratio be desired? And for this eleventh of one per cent. the goodness of the money remitted is rendered certain—the safety of the mails insured—its use by the individual [illegible] tice of the bank? its [illegible] made almost positive—and sight—but always paid on presentation, [illegible] offered by persons to whom they belong; the postage on a draft of 50,000 or 500,000 dollars is no more than on the remittance of a one dollar bank bill; and the "one day's sight," with men doing business in a regular manner, not only renders a robbery of the mail, (if one should happen) useless to the robber, so far as the draft is concerned—but if the person who actually receives it, by any accident loses it, though even endorsed, he may arrest its payment and regain its amount, by making the fact known to the bank on which it is drawn—for that bank or office is furnished with daily lists of all the drafts

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* Of the truth of these sayings and reports we know nothing.

† Who happened to be in Philadelphia, and acted as the more immediate friends of the deceased.

*We since understand, that it is copied from a statement that was made to the senate.

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that are made upon it, for the security of all parties. And by such safe, and beautiful, and cheap operations, we see that 241,717,912 dollars were transferred from places to places, in the last year.

There is a simplicity and strength in these facts, which must claim the admiration of every one that will reflect a moment upon them; and a harmony and usefulness which cannot escape the notice of any man, willing to receive knowledge.

State institutions, however correctly managed, cannot carry on these exchanges, unless at a much higher rate of premium, which would also be rendered more uncertain as to its *price*, or in the *extent* to which it might proceed—for reasons that will appear manifest to every person who is at all acquainted with the nature of exchanges. To manage them prudently, cheaply, and safely—they must be regulated by one common head, having a collected information of the supplies or wants of particular places; which is known, with all possible accuracy, at the parent bank in Philadelphia, because of the correct weekly returns which are made from its numerous offices; and, without such knowledge, these heavy exchanges could not be regularly made—no one, wishing to remit money, could either calculate the *time* or the *cost* of it, with that certainty which is so important in all mercantile transactions. The local banks have large dealings with one another; but, with the best accommodations which [illegible] afford, it might require several operations though a bank in New Orleans to place funds at Portland, or Buffalo, each of which would be attended with some risk, besides the extra trouble incurred—requiring, perhaps, from three to five drafts, in many cases, to pass the money to its destination—causing also considerably increased expenses, and much delay. The interchanges of currency, on account of the circulation of values in the United States, are of mighty amount—some *thousands of millions a year*. The exchanges of the bank of the United States, as stated in the table below, goes only to shew the operations of that *particular* bank, in what, we believe, are generally called "foreign" exchanges—that is, exchanges of personal drafts, or bank bills, payable at other places than those in which they are received: and when to these we add the exchanges of individuals *within* the states, or through the local banks, and otherwise, we cannot doubt that the aggregate "circulation of values" is thousands of millions, annually; all which are regulated, more or less, by the bank of the United States, as a great "balance wheel."

We think that the "circulation of values" has been doubled in the *abominable* and *oppressive* tariff years—or since 1824; and have, while writing this article, taken the liberty to make an inquiry on that subject. It shall be added—if received in time. We, in Baltimore, had "no sort of idea" of the value of the trade of the Chesapeake bay, in seasons of business, until its surface was covered with British vessels, and its shores ravaged by modern Goths and Vandals—so the people of the United States will only obtain a rightful knowledge of the value of of an *excited* industry, in the loss of such excitement—in seeing deserted fields, dilapidated factories, abandoned houses, and owl-tenanted villages. The increased circulation above alluded to, equally interests the proudest capitalist and the humblest laborer. It benefits *every* human being within its range—WHO POSSESSES OR PRODUCES VALUE. This principle cannot be contested—but time is not allowed, nor is the [illegible] of it. The veriest dolt that [illegible] tinkers a pot, ought to know the difference between rapid and slow exchanges of values; and that *money** is rapid or slow in its exchanges, in exact proportion to the prosperity or adversity of the United States.

There is nothing more clear, in our estimation, than that the vastly increased *interior* trade and commerce of the United States imperiously demands, (and *must* and WILL have), some certain and well known medium for carrying it on.† The shape that it may assume, or the name by which it shall be called, are of little importance to the people, in general. There never will be a "poor man's bank," as idiot-politicians have projected; and it is madness to entertain the idea of converting those who want to borrow money, into lenders of money, or currency. Such was the hot-bed of the *paper money manufactories* which so grievously abounded some years ago, in very many of which more crimes against property were committed than by *all* the inmates of the thickest peopled of our penitentiaries; and persons who depredated by twenties of thousands of dollars, rolled in their coaches, and were "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day," while poor wretches who had transgressed to the value of a ham or a hat, a bushel of corn or a pair of shoes, were locked up within four high walls, and, clothed in prison garments, fed upon measured allowances of the coarsest food. The amount of all the depredations of all the *highwaymen* and *robbers*, *pickpockets* and *thieves*, *black-legs* and *professional knaves* that have existed in the United States from the first settlement of the country to the present day, is but as a "drop in the bucket," compared with the swindlings that were contrived, concocted, or administered in the mushroon "rag shops" alluded to. We would not "lack charity"—we think that we could assist to drag "old Satan himself" [illegible] if required in [illegible] pursuit of an innocuous object, (admitting that [illegible] devil can ever be in harmless mood), but never had, nor can have, any sort of sympathy with, or feeling for, gangs of deliberate *speculators*—remorseless as the bandit bands of the Appenines, and such as commenced loans of what they called money, without even the means of honestly paying for the plates with which they stamped the paper that they issued! These gangs—whose spoliations cost the productive classes of the community hundreds of millions of dollars,* would never have shewed their brazen front, had any just and reasonable approximation to an "UNIFORM CURRENCY" existed in the United States. What has been, may be: we revert to a recollection of these times with ineffable disgust; and deprecate their recurrence as much as we should another "whiskey insurrection" in Pennsylvania—or a "going to the death for his sugar," with "general Hamilton, commanding the state troops of South Carolina, at Charleston!" The meanest and the worst of mankind that abound, are those who engender *conspiracies* to injure honest men—such, for example, as those at New York, who are charged with having *fraudently* obtained a copy of the message of the president of the United States in advance, and acting upon the knowledge (thus gained) of its contents, trafficed in the stock in the bank. Such individuals only want the poor merit of *courage*, to become highwaymen, or pickpockets.†

*The word "money" is here used, as meaning coin, or a currency which may be exchanged for coin—at pleasure: not such issues of paper as are spoken of below.

†The *Globe*, however, says—"Neither the president nor vice president will ever favor a national bank. Both unite in the opinion that the state banks may be put on such a footing by the state legislatures, as to become safe depositories of the public funds and capable of accomplishing all the beneficial results, ascribed by the friends of the bank of the United States to that institution."

And the *Pennsylvanian* adds—The idea flung out that the administration favored the location and establishment of a great national bank at New York, is all moonshine. State banks and state rights will be brought into play again—consolidation and nullification will bite the dust.

*Directly and *indirectly*. The profits made by the speculators, though of large amount, were inconsiderable when compared with the effects which followed from the derangements of business [illegible] property, caused by [illegible] of paper.

†The class of men to whom this charge applies, will give the *credit* of it to a letter-writer for the *Richmond Enquirer*, who, relating the outrage committed on the person of the president of the United States, at Alexandria, said—"A person approached the president, and, *tendering his hand*, observed—General! *If you will promise to reprieve me*, I WILL MURDER THE DASTARD! Much allowance must be made for the excitement of the moment. Had we been present, we should not, perhaps, have hesitated in an attempt to take hold of Mr. Randolph, *without a calculation of consequences;* but this proposed *bargain*, by a shaking of hands, to commit an *acknowledged* "MURDER," is the "cap-sheaf" of all the things of the sort that we have met with; and it must be hoped that the president would have instantly resented the gross indignity offered him—(an indignity greater, in our opinion, than Randolph himself had inflicted), except to be excused in his own excitement at the time; or a prompt conclusion that the person addressing him knew not what he said—which, probably, was the case, in the rush of his feelings. But that such a fact should be *coldly*

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We ought frequently to look back, and see how things have been.

The mass of the people cannot have any other interest in banks, than that they should be prudently and honestly conducted. The proportion of those who hold a greater amount of bank stock than of money which they owe to banks, is hardly as one to twenty thousand of even highly respectable farmers, dealers and mechanics of the United States. In the present state of society it seems almost universally admitted, that banks are indispensably necessary; and it is self-duty in the *many*, (benefitted by the establishment of banks), to take care that the power given to the *few*, is not abused—and prevent, so far as they can, by the moral power or political influence which they possess, all sorts of SPECULATIONS or GAMBLINGS, in the stocks of banks, or misuses of their credit or funds: for the many, in the long run—nay, those who live by the labor of their own hands, must finally be the sufferers because of such speculations and gamblings, or monopolies or misuses of funds—if *real* losses are sustained; *because that labor is the only means by which value is created.* If one dealer in stock "makes" 10,000 dollars on his sales, and another loses that amount—the people may not be injured, except so far as such dealings have an influence over public morals; but if, by other operations, the currency is suddenly contracted, or expanded, or monopolised—a public injury ensues, and all persons within the range of such operations must feel it, in one way or another. It is a serious question for political economists—whether the expansion of our currency, in the mere waste and prodigality which it caused, when specie payments were suspended during the war of 1812, &c. had not a more ruinous effect upon society, at large, than the contraction of the currency when specie payments were resumed. The last, to be sure, was the most easily *seen* in the bankruptcy of tens of thousands of worthy men, and the desolation which it caused—but the superabundance of what passed for money was the origin of the wide ruin that prevailed, when the value of paper came to be closely measured by the value of coin.

These brief remarks are simply offered to shew the lively and deep interest which every working or dealing man has in the *steadiness* and *solvency* of the currency. If a bank fails—a large part of the loss falls upon those who had no personal interest in its stock—who had never, directly, made one cent of profit out of the bank; for it is the "aim and end" of the herd of speculators, when they cannot gather profits for themselves, is to cast *foreseen* losses upon innocent and ignorant persons. And instead of individuals being "hanged on a tree," "fifty cubits high," for such depredations, they rather obtain an enviable reputation as good financiers, shrewd managers, and thrifty men!

To return to our subject. It seems very generally admitted that we must have some establishment, capable of continuing the present exchange operations of the bank of the United States, and of preserving uniformity in the currency, so far as the same is practicable—and the momentous question is presented, *whether the present bank of the United States, with some modifications of its charter, shall be continued—or a new one built up.* This matter was clearly presented to the mind of the late Mr. *Randolph;* and, without retiring from his constitutional objections to the bank, he had resolved to support a renewal of its charter, in the ... a well-grounded apprehension of such an institution, and a well-grounded apprehension ... establishment of a *new* bank would be attended with other and greater evils, than can possibly ensue from continuing the old one.

That Mr. Randolph was right in this resolution, we think, cannot be doubted by any well informed man—unless wishing to gamble in stocks, or madly resolved to render all things subservient to his own narrow and selfish political views—willing to inflict any permanent evil on the country, for the gratification of his own temporary preferences.

It was a belief generally entertained by the democratic party, that the old bank of the United States had used its power for *political* purposes, more than a doubt of its *constitutionality*, which caused a refusal to renew its charter. We can almost say that we know this to have been the case. Whether the belief above stated was just or otherwise, has nothing to do with the fact. The belief was cherished as in a certainty of its truth; and, with the minds of men so strongly excited as they were at that time, and had been for years—because of radical differences which were thought to exist between the two great political parties, it was easy to slide into an opinion that the establishment of the bank was an unconstitutional proceeding, and use that opinion as the leading reason why the bank should not be re-chartered. We appeal to common sense, in support of what is just stated—and refer to all the old democrats, yet living, as well concerning the belief that was entertained, *as for the general action of that belief on their own minds.* And being thus "committed" in a declaration against the constitutionality of the bank, as a party, it was not easy to give up the ground which *the* party had assumed, however great the *necessity* appeared for rebuilding of some such an institution. This necessity was manifest. And, as in the former case, political feelings had strengthened the constitutional objection to the bank——a sense of the public good, the necessity of extinguishing the *rag-currency* of the country, and of restoring a sound and safe one, now weakened the constitutional objection in some, and neutralized it in others. We speak of things that we do know. And so it was, that many of the old and "staunch democrats of 1798," voted for the present bank; and president *Madison*, who was at the head of that party, approved the law. Well—the bank was established; but so imprudently, or *wickedly* managed, as some thought to make princely fortunes for a hundred or two individual stockholders, or gamblers in its funds—that the constitutional objection was revived by many who had laid it aside, and superadded to the loud and earnest complaints that were made because of a mal-administration of the affairs of the bank: and, certainly, the facts brought out shewed many strange, and highly reprehensible, and truly alarming proceedings, in persons who had a commanding influence over its management. We cannot now go into particulars—but intend to revive the history of these times, as a warning and a guide; with a hope that such revival may have some small tendency to prevent a recurrence of events which so much agitated and embarrassed the whole country. But the result was—that the bank was *reformed;* and, by a peaceful and correct administration of its affairs, is now effecting exchanges to the amount of 240 or 250 millions of dollars a year, at the average cost of one-eleventh of one per cent. to the people of the United States!

This article is already too long—and we have only to add, that we shall resume the subject; and especially to shew what *was* the former, and *is* the present condition of the existing bank of the United States; and inquire into, and ascertain, if we can, what possible good may result to the *public*, from destroying the present institution that a new bank may be made. Our serious belief ... the benefit only of some two or three ... persons, resolved to make themselves richer by speculation in, and monopolies of, the stock. We say—"LET VERY WELL ALONE;" modify the charter, if thought necessary; so restrict and restrain the powers of the bank that it *cannot* wantonly oppress any well and honestly managed state bank, and let all wholesome checks and balances be established—but let not the bank be broken down for the simple and sole purpose of benefiting a few solitary individuals—whose interest, compared with that of the community, is of no consideration whatever. Every man is deeply interested in the preservation of a sound and wholesome currency; but not one in fifty thousand of us, have, or will hold, a personal interest in the dividends or profits of the present bank, or any other that may be established by the congress of the United States.

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stated in the "Richmond Enquirer," yet most astonishes us, the reply of the president being added, &c. The whole, perhaps, is fabulous. We hope so.

[The name of the individual who would thus have rendered the *president* of the United States, in his power to pardon, a partner in the high crime suggested, is given in the "Enquirer;" but we shall do an act which may assist in preserving for him any part of the reputation of *Erostratus.* The *condition* on which he would have committed the offence, forbids it. The *calculation* is horrible. The individual, surely, did not know what he said—and so may be excused; but the deliberate record of his proposition amazes us.]

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Statement of the exchange transactions of the bank of the United States and its offices of discount and deposite for 1832.

	Domestic bills purchased.	*Domestic bills collected.*	*Drafts of bank U. States and offices on each other.*	*Drafts of bank U. States and offices on state banks.*	*Notes of bank U. States and offices received.*	*State bank notes received at bank U. S. and offices out of places where offices are located.*	*Transfers of treasurer U. S.*	*Transfers of office balances.*	TOTAL.
Bank U. States	5,782,041 35	8,828,121 94	5,091,235 [illegible]0	39,829 00	6,789,735 00	4,373,000 00	6,495,000 00	9,767,666 47	47,166,[illegible]8 76
Office Portland	391,350 94	260,475 86	230,071 [illegible]6	38,013 80	91,460 00	156,000 00			1,167,[illegible]2 46
Portsmouth	326,799 14	19,607 67	166,505 21	5,300 00		14,782 00	125,000 00		657,[illegible]4 02
Boston	4,289,957 42	860,099 38	894,113 [illegible]8	7,539,000 00	2,249,785 00	200,000 00	360,000 00		16,392,[illegible]4 88
Providence	1,321,320 67	484,417 56	588,598 [illegible]4	16,600 38	45,515 00	90,369 00	180,000 00		2,726,[illegible]0 95
Hartford	197,573 18	60,000 29	108,780 [illegible]6	2,139 59	25,565 00	235,970 00	125,000 00		755,[illegible]8 72
New York	3,141,481 80	15,172,357 00	1,041,608 [illegible]0		13,542,835 00	46,435 00	525,000 00		33,469,[illegible]7 20
Baltimore	1,161,580 10	3,646,603 08	1,456,666 [illegible]0	1,412,000 00	1,601,470 00	80,210 00	450,000 00		9,808,[illegible] 18
Washington	1,041,155 56	2,139,692 89	5,833,185 [illegible]9	448,405 82	199,800 00	2,273,477 39	5,390,000 00		17,325,[illegible] 98
Richmond	2,847,304 08	3,694,141 01	657,382 [illegible]0	8,342 9[illegible]	230,730 00		530,000 00		7,967,[illegible]0 72
Norfolk	1,264,835 32	264,233 03	1,612,156 [illegible]7	22,212 52	104,610 00	432,505 00	1,130,000 00		4,850,5[illegible] 34
Fayetteville	1,659,369 80	72,402 45	1,126,708 [illegible]8	101,841 03	247,815 00	875,543 00	15,000 00		4,098,[illegible] 16
Charleston	4,206,054 04	160,057 00	1,558,328 [illegible]0		1,081,200 00				7,006,[illegible] 84
Savannah	3,029,248 87	2,672,448 00	635,182 [illegible]1	624,418 00		3,037,730 00	25,000 00		10,024,0[illegible] 88
Mobile	4,720,150 61		2,519,189 [illegible]6		272,130 00				8,396,6[illegible] 17
N. Orleans	13,251,760 64	234,101 31	1,500,596 [illegible]5		1,291,145 00	560,905 00			16,838,5[illegible] 51
Natchez	4,077,927 29	182,038 00	2,448,547 [illegible]1		45,940 00				6,754,4[illegible] 80
St. Louis	273,387 24	457,289 07	795,963 [illegible]7		1,212,635 00		600,000 00		3,339,27[illegible] 18
Nashville	3,222,386 46		150,360 [illegible]8		997,470 00	497,542 00	10,000 00		4,877,7[illegible] 14
Louisville	4,033,802 64	78,408 00	337,956 [illegible]4		3,763,662 00	359,158 00			8,572,9[illegible] 98
Lexington	1,505,521 45	684,844 57	517,746 [illegible]8		1,042,670 00		20,000 00		3,770,7[illegible] 10
Cincinnati	1,788,429 03	130,600 00	865,486 [illegible]0	2,142 67	3,491,405 00	1,179,555 00	25,000 00		7,4[illegible]2,617 70
Pittsburgh	1,754,565 86	1,180,158 27	624,981 [illegible]1		840,895 00	2,150,887 00			6,551,457 32
Buffalo	899,714 67	413,167 00	1,652,532 [illegible]7	1,005,015 65	174,700 00	1,766,700 00	40,000 00		5,951,830 29
Utica	587,302 99	385,269 62	367,494 77	951,553 98	84,540 00	1,349,004 91			3,728,166 27
Burlington	741,652 63	15,529 14	14,708 93	144,430 94	21,815 00	865,584 00	35,000 00		1,838,720 64
Totals	67,516,673 78	42,096,062 07	32,796,087 2[illegible]	12,361,337 31	39,449,527 00	21,630,557 30	16,100,000 00	9,767,666 47	241,717,912 19
						Foreign exchange purchased,....			9,253,533 61
						" " sold,........			4,203,204 67
									255,174,650 47

RECAPITULATION.

Domestic bills of exchange purchased			$67,516,673 78
" " collected			42,096,062 07
Drafts of bank and offices on each other			32,796,087 26*
" " " " state banks			12,361,337 31*
Notes of bank and offices received { out of places			39,449,527 00†
" state banks " { where located			21,630,557 30†
Transfers on account of the United States			16,100,000 00†
" " office balances			9,767,666 47†
			$241,717,912 19
Foreign exchange purchased	9,253,533 61		
" " sold	4,203,204 67		
		13,456,738 28	
			$255,174,650 47

The amount of premiums received by the bank for the same period is $217,249 56 which is about one eleventh of one per cent. on the aggregate amount of $241,717,912 19

*These were chiefly free of charge. *Ed.*

†Free of charge.

THE LATE TREATY WITH FRANCE, PROTESTED DRAFT, &c. We do not recollect to have seen any reason assigned, "by authority," why the late draft of the treasury of the United States upon that of France, was not paid—though the draft is said to have been protested because the chambers had not appropriated money to pay it.—Perhaps, there is a good reason why the appropriation was not made—a suggestion of which has caused us to look into the treaty and the law carrying it into effect—with the proclamation of the president, &c. and it appears to us, that the first instalment, payable under the treaty, *is not due until the 13th day of July ensuing*. But, because that the [recent] secretary of the treasury made the draft payable on the 2d *February* last, we feel much distrust of the conclusion at which we have arrived—although we *cannot* reach any other, as at present informed.

Those who feel an interest in what follows, will carefully attend to the dates.

The treaty with France was signed at Paris on the 4th *July*, 1831—by Mr. Rives and count Sebastiani.

The second article of the treaty provides for the payment, at Paris, of 25,000,000 francs to the United States, in six successive years; and says—*"the first instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year next following the* EXCHANGE *of the ratifications of this convention*, &c.

The seventh article of the treaty says that *"from and after the* EXCHANGE *of the ratifications*," the wines of France shall be admitted at certain rates of duty, &c.

These are the two leading parts in the treaty—and the former rests upon the latter.

The treaty-making power vested in the president and senate, does not extend to the repeal of an established law of the land; and hence the necessity of an act of both houses of congress to reduce the existing duty on French wines, as proposed in the treaty.*

In consequence, an act was passed, and approved by the president on the 13th *July*, 1832, providing for the appointment of a commission to examine the claims of our citizens, &c. The 10th section of the act is in the following words:

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for the term of ten years, from and after the *second day of February*, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, wines, the produce of France, shall be admitted into the United States on paying duties not exceeding the following rates on the gallon, (such as is at present used in the United States), that is to say: six cents for red wine in casks, ten cents for white wine in casks, and twenty-two cents for wine of all sorts in bottles.

[*Approved July* 13, 1832.]

On the same day that the president approved the bill just above mentioned, (*July* 13, 1832), he issued his proclamation, saying that "the *ratifications*, [*of the treaty*] *were this day exchanged*, at the city of Washington, by Messrs. Livingston and Sururier.

Why the *law* of the 13th July, 1832, was retrospective as to the duties payable on French wines, and reduced them to the rates stipulated for in the *treaty* from the 2d *Feburary*, 1832, we cannot conjecture. The president's proclamation says the ratificatious were exchanged on the 13th *July*, THE DATE ALSO OF THE LAW; and they could not have been "exchanged" at a previous date, *because of the want of that law;* and hence we are entirely in the dark as to the reason why the draft for the first instalment was made payable on the 2d *February*, instead of the 13th *July*, ensuing.

There is another thing, however, which has a singular appearance. The *treaty* provides that the "ratifications *shall* be exchanged, at Washington, in the space of eighth months, or sooner, if possible." The date of the treaty is *July* 4, 1831—and, to *February* 2, 1832, is less than seven months: but the *law* to reduce the duty on French wines, as stipulated in the treaty, was approved only on the 13th *July*, and the president's *proclamation* of the same date, says that the ratifications were exchanged on *that* very day—or more than twelve months after the signing of the treaty. Has the treaty then died a "natural death?" or, was there some other "convention" to keep it alive?

All these things may be easily explained, perhaps—but they have an extraordinary aspect; and why the *manner* of the draft was adopted, or indeed why it was *made at all*, we are altogether at a loss to guess.

We suspected a *possibility* that our insertion of the *law* and *proclamation* above alluded to might be incorrect—though almost certain that both were copied from the *official* paper, "The Globe," because that we make it a standing rule to use official publications whenever attainable; and, for that reason, have caused the law and the proclamation, as inserted in the REGISTER, to be examined by the official publications of them in the "Baltimore Republican," by a competent person—who reports, that the *time* of approving the law, and of publishing the proclamation, are correct—viz: *July* 13, 1832; and that the words "second day of February," as given in the law—and those, that the "ratifications [of the treaty] were *this day* exchanged," in the proclamation—are also correctly inserted. And it will have been observed, that the president in his message to congress of December 6, 1831, said—that the treaty required "legislative acts" which "must have the concurrence of both houses, *before* it can be carried into effect." But by the date of the draft, the treaty, it seems, was thought to be in "effect," four months, and more, *before* the passage of the law.

*The president, in his message to congress, of December 6, 1831, said—"In my message at the opening of the last session of congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realised. A treaty has been signed, which will immediately be laid before the senate, for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require *legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both houses before it can be carried into effect.*"

THE CHOLERA. During the week endind 15th May, four deaths by cholera happened at *Cincinnati.*

The *Natchez Courier*, of the 3d inst. in noticing the health of that city, says—The number of deaths within the limits of the city during the past week, is 9, two whites and seven blacks—three by cholera; one white and two blacks. The white person was Saml. Jacobs, Mr. Franklin's overseer, the person who was supposed to have had the principal hand in putting the bodies of the negroes, reported last week, into the bayou. His case was reported "cholera asphyxia and intemperance."

At the last accounts, the cholera was still raging at *Vicksburg*, (Mississippi,) with great violence. Forty cases had occurred in that town, in the week ending at sunrise on the 9th ult. of which 17 had proved fatal. In the last 48 hours of the term, there had been 24 cases and 8 deaths. On the 9th May, however, there was no new case reported. From this it was hoped that the disease had reached its height, and was abating.

Nashville, May 13. "No new case of cholera since our last."

Wheeling, May 21. The board of health proclaims the existence of the cholera in this town—but says that it is confined to a particular quarter, near the market house—16 cases were known since the 16th of May, 7 of which had proved fatal. There were 13 new cases between the 21st and 24th of May, of which 2 had proved fatal, 3 were doubtful, 7 convalescent, and 1 recovered.

New Orleans, May 8. "That this dreaded disease [the cholera] does exist in this city, that the cases, almost without exception, terminate fatally, and that it is gradually though slowly on the increase, are facts not to be doubted."

St. Louis, May 11. We feel it our duty to state our belief of the existence of the cholera within the limits of our city. The disease made its first appearance on persons on board of steamboats, arriving at this place, where it was probably contracted, and thence has extended to the town. We have not learned the number of cases that have been, but from the information in our power do not believe it to be great—at least not sufficiently so to excite any terror or panic in the minds of the rational and experienced.

It is added in a postscript—We have the gratification of stating that there have been no new cases, within the city, since yesterday morning.

cholera, from St. L...

On the Mississippi. The cholera is the disappearance of the almost every steamboat on the Mississippi, causing many deaths.

In *Ireland*, a good many cases of cholera appear in Cork, Kerry, &c. A belief is stated that some yet happen in every country in Europe in which this disease had been introduced.

Nine persons in one family, in the county of Cork, Ireland, died in the space of five hours—and two other inmates speedily followed them! It was terrible in Limerick.

THE "OPPRESSED SOUTH." We mentioned in our last the sale of a crop of *tobacco*, at Richmond, at the average price of $12 16 per 100 lbs. The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 24th ult. has an account of the following sales of "crops" at the different warehouses in that town, on the 22nd.

Crop of 12 hhds	$10 00 average.
4 hhds	12 00
2 hhds	12 00
8 hhds	10 34
6 hhds	9 87½
15 hhds	10 42

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An extensive factory of *cotton seed oil* has been established at Natchez, and others are about to be built at Mobile, Florence, &c. It is stated that one bushel of seed yields three quarts of oil, and that from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons can be made at the Natchez factory. This oil is used for making paints—and, being refined, will burn as well in lamps as sperm oil, without the disagreeable smell which the latter sometimes emits. It is added, that the "cake is the very best food for stock." Thus an article which has been thrown away, is about to yield large sums to the cotton planters; with which we are much gratified, except in a fear that it may tend to injure the sperm whale fishery, which, as a nursery for seamen, and for other reasons, is among the most important branches of the industry of the people of the United States. The persons employed in this fishery are the ablest and the best seamen in the world, whether engaged in works of peace, or the business of war—sober and steady, brave and faithful.

The building at Natchez is eighty-four feet by eighty, one and a half story high, and contains a steam engine of 23½ inch cylinder, and five feet stroke, driving eight hulling machines, five setts of stones, and a machine to prepare and grind the seed for heating; eight cylinders for heating the meal, and seven lever presses are in preparation, to carry on the business with despatch, and to the saving of manual labor.

Similar mills are building at Petersburg, Virginia, &c.

☞ Another "notion"—*rice threshing machines*, are in operation at or near Savannah. The Georgian says—"One of the certificates from a gentleman who has been using one for some time, states, that he has threshed 350 bushels per day, by the power of four mules; and another, who has two driven by steam power, that they turn out 700 bushels per day, winnowed at the same time.

"We have no doubt, from what we understand, that they will be generally used on all the plantations in preference to the flail, from its saving of labor and the clear manner in which the rice is taken from the straw. It is an admirable invention, and the inventor merits every credit."

"ANTI-NULLIFICATION!" From the correspondence of the Portland Evening Advertiser, dated Montgomery, Alabama, April 12. "I have omitted to mention the great number of emigrants whom I have passed. It would seem as if North and South Carolina were pouring forth their population in swarms. Perhaps I have gone by in the Creek nation over three thousand persons, all emigrating, including negroes of course. The fires of their encampments made the woods blaze in all directions. The lands of the Carolinians are being exhausted, and as there, the art of nourishing and invigorating lands is little practised upon, the planters are going to an untilled and to a more fertile country. Politics in South Carolina have had much to do in accelerating this emigration. From Georgia there has been less, hence large parts of Georgia are yet wild. The Cherokees are said to have some of the finest lands in that state, which Georgian cupidity is thirsting for with an insatiable passion. The gold fever and the land lotteries also do much towards retaining the population of Georgia, but the people will soon sweep over the Chattahoochie, and, after settling on the best lands in the Creek nation, presently to be in the market, they will fill Alabama. Alabama, I should judge from what I have seen, is a fine and a growing state. *The white people work.* That is a good sign. They work in the fields. Negroes are scarce. *And hence, perhaps, in part, the fine plantations I have spoken of before. Keep off the negroes; thin them off—and this people must be great, powerful, rich, for the sky and earth vie in bestowing upon the people the best of climates and the best of soil.*"

R[illegible] have been received, [illegible] much regret, that ment, to reduce the wages of the artisans employed in the armory at Harper's Ferry 25 per cent. This is a serious event to the working citizens of that place—indeed it may be termed a calamity. We have not been in the habit of saying much in favor of the present administration, but really we feel confident that a reconsideration of this measure would move the authorities at Washington to a prompt and cheerful reversal of the order. We cannot believe that the president will suffer so large a body of useful and meritorious men to be reduced to a condition of absolute and fruitless drudgery.

[*Charlestown, (Va.) Free Press.*

☞ That there will be a general and heavy reduction of wages, we certainly expect. At many establishments, they have already been made—but *twenty five per cent.* is severe! One dollar and fifty cents a week deducted from the six dollars heretofore obtained for the support of a poor man's family, will deprive it of all the little comforts which the husband and father obtained for them by his labor. One or two dollars a week does not seem much to persons even in moderate circumstances, or possessed of some little capital in business—but is a large sum indeed, to those whose only capital is in the labor which they are able to perform.

GOLD. Three lumps—one weighing 10 dwts. a second 30 dwts. and the third "as large as a hen's egg," were lately found at Auraria, Geo. the latter by an Indian girl, who carefully concealed it.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. We are not a little surprised at the falling off of the exports of sugar from New Orleans within the last two or three years. The New Orleans Price Current of the 20th gives the following exports:

From Oct. 1, to April 20,	21,403 hhds.	1,952 bbls.
Same time last year,	26,850 hhds.	1,995 bbls.
Same, year before,	36,811 hhds.	1,962 bbls.

Thus it appears that the quantity exported is about 5,000 hhds. less than last year, and 15,000 less than the year previous. The surplus taken up the river, and through the lake to Mobile, is not taken into account, unless the increased consumption and the export up the river will account for the deficiency.

TIME AND SPACE.

Philadelphia and Norfolk, &c. Mails are now made up at Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Norfolk and Petersburg, on which days the Citizens' union, or rail road, line is met by the Norfolk steamboat, from Baltimore, at or near the mouth of the Patapsco, and the mails and passengers transferred—and thus they reach Norfolk at 7 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—being only about 25 hours from Philadelphia, or 33 from New York: A boat leaves Norfolk, and, in like manner, meets the boat from Baltimore in Hampton Roads, and proceeds for Petersburg and Richmond, arriving at 4 or 5 o'clock, on the days last above given—say about 35 hours from Philadelphia, or 43 from New York, to Petersburg or Richmond. Thus a person may take an early breakfast in Philadelphia, and a late dinner, on the following day, in Richmond. This seems "rapid" enough.

Baltimore and New York. On Monday last, an evening rail road line was started between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by which passengers from New York reach Baltimore at 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening—or 16 or 17 hours. We now have the New York morning, and the Philadelphia evening papers, on the days of their publication. It seems hardly possible that a person may now breakfast in New York, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in Baltimore, in regular order. But any man may.

Philadelphia and Baltimore. A great deal of activity and zeal is displayed concerning the continuous rail road between these cities, as mentioned in our last. It seems rendered almost certain that it will be made. We wish that it were *constitutional* in the government of the United States to provide for the safe and speedy transportation of the mails!!! And so it is—that if the mails go on to increase as they have done for a few years past—we shall be compelled to amend the constitution, or leave some of them behind until the frost is completely out of the earth, in every spring, or employ many wagons to navigate through the mud.

More rail roads. We noticed in our last the bright prospect of a line of rail roads from Washington to New York. Books are about to be opened for subscriptions of stock to make a road from Philadelphia, through Lancaster to Middletown, Pa. with the idea of extending it to the Ohio, in due season.

The Morris canal, which unites the waters of Pennsylvania with those of New York, is in full operation, and doing a large business.

☞ The elasticity and warmth of the character of the American people, may happily correct the torpidity and coldness of their general government.

Dismal Swamp canal. We have the following in the Norfolk Herald of the 22nd ult.

Arrivals through the canal in April, 1833:

Schooners and sloops, loaded	146
Rafts of timber	14
	15

Returned, partly loaded:

Schooners and sloops	
Lighters	126
	15

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Georgetown, May 24. It is with real pleasure we announce that the canal and locks, as far as the eye can reach from Georgetown towards Crommelin, is literally covered with boats as close as they can stow, filled with flour and other produce. Not less than 15,000 barrels passed through the locks into the basin yesterday—more than 150 boats, it is said, were above the town, coming down. [*Gazette.*

The secretary of the navy has returned to Washington from his long excursion, of which the Globe gives the following account:

"We learn from a gentleman who accompanied him on his whole journey to our southern naval stations, that the secretary was absent *fifty-two* days, of which nineteen were spent in stops at different cities, and in the examination of the various public works connected with the navy and on maritime defences at the south, leaving only 33 days for travelling. It is a strong illustration of the conveniences and rapidity of communication through

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a large portion of the new and unsettled parts of our union, that during those 33 days he travelled a distance, in all, exceeding 4,200 miles—being equal to one-sixth of the circumference of the earth, and at an average rate of about 130 miles per day."

SALES OF WOOL, AT BOSTON. Great sales of wool took place at Boston, last week. They were attended by a large number of manufacturers and dealers. The catalogue, (says the Centinel), contained over 100,000 lbs. of fleece wool of very desirable qualities; 70,000 lbs. Nos. 1 and 2, pulled; 15,000 lbs. imported Saxony; 40,000 lbs. Spanish sheep and lamb's; 500 bales Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 200 bales washed and unwashed Smyrna; besides several smaller parcels of coarse foreign wool. Notwithstanding the sale was fully attended and the wool advertised was of the most desirable kinds, there was but little spirit manifested, and only a very small portion of the wool was disposed of, prices considerably below the expectations of owners. We notice the following as the principal sales which were made, viz: 12,000 lbs. fleeces from ½ to ¾ blood merino, 43 a 45 cents; 3,000 lbs. ¾, to full blood merinos 53 cents; 10,000 lbs. selected full blood merino and Saxony fleeces 62½ cents; 3,400 lbs. very good No. 2, pulled lambs at 41 cents; 18,000 lbs. No. 1, pulled, at 44 a 48 cents; 2,500 lbs. imported Saxony 80 cents; 5,000 lbs. do. do. 106¼ cents; 4,500 do. do. 130 cents; 15 bales Spanish sheep's R. at 85 a 87 cents; 5 bales do. do. R. R. inferior, 77½ cents; 5 bales Spanish lamb's at 77 cents; 20 do. do. at 80 cents; 1 bale Saxony lamb's 93 cents, 10 bales unwashed Smyrna 18 cents; 10 do. do. very dirty 12 cents; 10 bales washed Barbary wool 26 cents, 300 bales fair Buenos Ayres 9 a 11½ cents; 8 do. do. very inferior, at 6½ cents; 10 bales Constantinople at 16 cents; 27 bales mohair 44 a 48 cents. The low prices, in general, which were obtained, may be attributed mainly to the fact, that shearing is near at hand, at which it is expected there will be an unusually large clip.

The "Boston Gazette" adds—Since our report on the 24th inst. of the auction sale of this article, [wool] on the preceding day, there has been great activity in the market, and we learn that a large proportion of that which was withdrawn, (on account of the reluctance of manufacturers to purchase at *public* sale, under an impression that the prices would have an influence upon the article at shearing time), has been taken, by private contract, at the following advanced rates; ranging higher for each description than any sales for many months, embracing

8,000 lbs.	New York pulled lamb's, at	50 cts.	6 mo.
6,500 "	½ to ¾ blood fleece,	55	"
2,500 "	No. 1, lamb's, pulled in this vicinity,	52½	"
1,200 "	superfine lamb's, do.	60	"
4,000 "	New York pulled No. 1 lamb's,	50	"
12,000 "	grade full blood and Saxony fleece,	64	"
700 "	full blood and Saxony fleece,	75	"
4,000 "	full blood, grade and Saxony,	64	"
6,000 "	New York pulled No. 1 lamb's (ordinary)	46	"
7,000 "	Philadelphia do. do.	48½	"

Baring, Brothers & Co. write from London under date of April 6th, that "Woollens are advancing and wool high and quick, and not two months' stock in the kingdom for the manufacturers."

☞These are "fair" if not *high* prices; and, if *continued*, may do "very well."

THE LATE FLOODS. It is supposed that $200,000 worth of lumber have been lost in the Delaware, alone, by the late flood.

The Ohio was *forty three feet* above low water mark at Cincinnati about the 20th ult. and much damage had been done to fences, and the crops on the bottom lands.

There has been a great rise in the waters of the *Kentucky* river—which was also just then visited by large numbers of huge *cat fish*. The Frankfort Commentator says that one was caught which weighed *ninety* pounds, another *forty*, &c.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK. We are much gratified to learn that col. *McKenney's* history of the Indian tribes of North America, &c. (the publication of which was suspended because of the embarrassments of Mr. Bradford, who had a claim on the copy right), will speedily [illegible] Key and Biddle of Philadelphia, being the publishers.

The title of this work is a "*History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs—embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits, from the Indian gallery in the department of war, at Washington.*"

"The tribes represented in the gallery are eighteen in number, viz: Chippewas, (or Objibwa), Sioux, Menomonee, Winnebago, Sauk, Fox, Otto, Pawnees, Maha, Kansas, Seneca, Shawnee, Delaware, Creek, (or Muscogee), Uchee, Cherokee, Choctaw, (or Chata) and Seminole.

"It is proposed to publish the work in twenty numbers, each to contain 6 heads. The impression will be on fine thick paper, corresponding to the value and size of the work, and to its intended perpetuity.

"An essay suited to such a work, and calculated to throw a light upon the history of this interesting people, will accompany the first number; and as materials will authorise it, the remaining numbers will be interspersed with biographical sketches, and anecdotes of the originals, and with vocabularies."

The original drawings were made from life, chiefly by Mr. King, of Washington, and are perfect likenesses.

"A map of the country will be carefully prepared, and the location of the several tribes represented in the publication, noted upon it."

It is believed "that there no where exists such materials for a work so unique, so interesting, and in all that regards the aborigines of America, so authentic and instructive. Its great value as it regards the United States, can be appreciated properly, perhaps, only by posterity; because the Indians, though thinned and scattered, are yet amongst us. Europe, it is believed, is prepared now to put the proper estimate upon the work. In order, therefore, that countries other than our own, may enjoy the gratification of beholding the red men of our forests, in their almost breathing likenesses, and in their native, and varied and singular costumes, arrangements will be made for publishing the work simultaneously in Europe.

"The price to subscribers for each number will be six dollars, to be paid on delivery."

We heartily wish success to this great undertaking, and trust that the execution of the work will be at once honorable to our country, and profitable to the publishers.

TRIAL OF MAGISTRATES. The mayor and aldermen of Boston were lately presented and tried, for having omitted to make a return of the votes given to Mr. Odiorne, the anti masonic candidate for congress. The omission seems to have been purely accidental; it had not, nor could it have had, any effect on the result, nor was moral turpitude imputed—and *political effect*, only, seems to have been regarded in this prosecution. It is hardly necessary to add that the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

"YANKEE NOTIONS." The "Boston Atlas" says—The amount in the hands of the committee for the benefit of the institution for the blind, is, we learn, $64,200.

Subscribed by individuals	$35,000
Received from the ladies fair	11,400
From Salem, &c.	4,200
Given annually by the state	3,300
On hand previously	5,500
Subscribed in Hartford	1,200

The citizens of Hartford have also pledged themselves to furnish the sum of $1,200 a year for three years, which makes the aggregate $64,200. The condition on which the gift of col. Perkins was based, has therefore been fulfilled by the liberality of the public, before the expiration of the time limited by his offer. The original proprietors of the asylum never could have anticipated so brilliant a termination of their labours.

[Here is true "chivalry"—within the sound of a halloo from *Faneuil Hall*, the "cradle of liberty," or BUNKER'S HILL.]

MORE "NOTIONS." In a late number of the "Military and Naval Magazine," we find an interesting notice of the old American frigate *Alliance;* from which it appears that, at the close of the revolutionary war, she was sold by the government, and purchased by Robert Morris; captain Green, with commodore Dale, in the capacity of chief mate, made the first voyage from Philadelphia to China, that ever was attempted. Little did they suppose at the time they started, that a small craft from Salem was on her way before them; but such was the fact; for on their arrival in the Indian ocean, they fell in with a small Yankee schooner, and on hailing her were answered, "from Salem." Captain Green inquired what charts they had; the answer was, "*None, for there were none to be had, but have Guthrie's Grammar.*" This passage was performed out of season, and it is believed to have been the first ever made outside of New Holland by an American.

According to the Philadelphia Chronicle—the Alliance, after all her wonderful escapes from the enemy, and long and perilous voyages, died a natural death in that port, and her bones lay on Smith's Island, opposite the city, where she is used as a tavern, and is in excellent preservation. [*Amer.*

FOREIGN PAUPERS. There were in the almshouse, Boston, on the 15th ult. 160 white men and 134 white women, 62 white boys, and 59 white girls and 29 colored persons. Total 256

Of the adult males 88 are foreigners—[illegible] females 65 are foreigners, 36 Irish—of the children 105 are of foreign parents. So that of the whole number in the almshouse, 464, no less than 258, or considerably more than one-half are as foreigners. And this too, in Massachusetts, where the proportion of such persons is small—and so also is the general proportion of *native* paupers.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS. Baltimore appears to be a favorite point of debarkation to the emigrants from Germany. The New York Gazette has the following statement of the number of emigrants which departed last year from the single port of Bremen for the United States. Of the whole number it will be seen that three-fourths came to this city.

To Baltimore, in 60 vessels,	7,364
New York, in 25 vessels,	2,036
Philadelphia,	295
Charleston, S. C.	97
New Orleans,	20
Total,	9,802

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APPROPRIATIONS. The appropriations made at the last session of congress, were briefly as follows:

Civil list for 1833	$2,897,487 90
Military service do.	4,966,036 40
Pensions do.	628,917 00
Naval service do.	3,860,963 28
Indian department, treaties, annuities, &c.	2,206,696 76
Improvements of harbors, rivers and roads and surveys	1,086,993 30
Public buildings and grounds, penitentiary, &c.	89,869 00
Miscellaneous	733,880 00
Private claims	30,021 19
Amount of definite appropriations made 2d session 22d congress	$16,500,864 83

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. This institution held its ninth anniversary in Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon. The president, Alexander Henry, esq. presided. The reverend Dr. Spring, of this city, commenced the exercises with prayer. The annual report was read by the secretary—from this document we learn the following facts:

There are about 14,550 schools, with 760,000 scholars, in connexion with the union.

Last year the increase was 1,600 schools, 12,000 teachers, 84,000 scholars.

Twenty thousand teachers and thirty thousand scholars have joined churches.

The publications have rapidly increased, 500,000 copies of one work have been circulated.

The establishment of Sunday schools in the valley of the Mississippi has been prosecuted, of which there are 4,245, and last year gave an addition of 1,328; to these 500,000 copies of books have been sent. The expenditure has been about $73,366, of which some states gave from $5,000 to $10,000, while one state (Illinois), contributed $1 00.

The operations of the union have been extended to Calcutta and Canton, and also to the Sandwich Islands. The pecuniary pressure upon the citizens last year was felt by the society, and $30,000 were borrowed upon individual responsibility.

The report set forth the entire harmony of various Christian denominations engaged in the work, and the books were calculated to preserve that harmony.

The report closed with a recommendation that all friends of Sunday schools should, on Thursday the 4th of July next, take measures to commence or improve the work of Sunday instruction in their neighborhood.

The expenditures during the year, chiefly in books, amounted to $127,379 55. Addresses were made by the rev. G. Perry, of the Baptist church, Philadelphia; Gerrit Smith, esq. of Petersboro', New York; rev. Dr. Milnor, of the Episcopal church, New York; hon. P. D. Vroom, of the Reformed Dutch church, New Jersey; rev. Mr. Cowles, of the Baptist church; rev. Mr. Plummer, of the Presbyterian church, Virginia, and the rev. Mr. Chickering, of Massachusetts.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. From the various reports made at the recent anniversary meetings in New York, it appears that the receipts of some of the principal societies for the last year have been as follows:

American Bible society	$84,935 48
American Tract do.	62,443 50
Presbyterian education do.	24,014 56
American home missionary do.	68,621 17
seamen's friend do.	9,226 00
N. Y. deaf and dumb institution	15,752 53
Total	$261,993 24

COTTON SPINNING. The following account of the cotton spinning business, is taken from the Glasgow Chronicle of a late date; it cannot fail to prove important, both to our manufacturers and cotton growers.

1. *France.*—In 1831, cotton spun 74,000,000 lbs. besides the British yarn smuggled through Flanders. [illegible] Wages of spinners 5s. 8d. [illegible] of labor 12 to 14 hours.

2. *Switzerland.*—In 1831, cotton spun 18,816,000 lbs. No. 40 costs 14½d. when cotton is 8 3-5d. Wages 4s. 5d. Wages in similar mills in Britain 8s. 4d. Swiss goods are successfully sold in South America in competition with British.

3. *Prussian and Rhenish provinces.*—In 1830, cotton spun 7,000,000 lbs. Power looms have been profitably introduced.

4. *Saxony.*—Cotton spinning just commencing, but fast augmenting. In 1831, cotton spun 1,200,000 lbs. Average wages 3s. 6d. They spin as cheap as the British, as high as No. 50 warp, and No. 80 weft.

5. *Lombardy.*—In 1831, cotton spun 4,000,000 lbs.

6. *Austria.*—Fast advancing. In 1831, 12,000,000 lbs. Average wages 3s. 9d.

7. *India.*—The new mill, 12 miles above Calcutta, works every day, 91 hours in the week. Spinner managing one mule earns 1s. 9d. His piecers (three in number) 9d. to 12d. each. No. 20 to No. 40.

8. *United States.*—In 1831, cotton spun 77,550,000 lbs.

These facts corroborate, beyond the range of rational dispute, the opinions which we have never ceased to inculcate, not merely that any further interference with the hours of adult labor in Britain is out of the question, but that, if the corn laws be not shortly repealed, our cotton trade will be ruined.

A LITTLE OF THE OLD LEAVEN. The following, addressed to the editors of the Salem Gazette, we hope, will receive the attention of government. *Obsta principiis!* The British *must* not be permitted to decide upon the character of seamen who sail under the "starry banner." We had enough of that.

Gentlemen—By publishing the following facts you will oblige the subscriber, and perhaps render a service to merchants who send their vessels to the Brazils. The ship London Packet, of Boston, put into Bahia in distress, being short of men, wanting repairs and provisions. Soon after her arrival, two men deserted, one an American the other an Irishman. They both signed the shipping articles to proceed the voyage, and were not to receive any part of their wages until the arrival of the ship at her port of discharge, at the city of Boston. The deserters called on Mr. Parkinson, the *British consul*, at Bahia, for assistance. He sent his clerk with the sailors, to bring a suit against the ship. I was summoned to appear before the judge. I handed the judge the shipping articles. One of the men being a landsman, had engaged for ten dollars per month, yet he was allowed to sue for the highest wages given to the best seamen. The judge decreed that I must deposite the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars to answer the decision of the court, or the ship would not be permitted to sail. The trial did not commence until after I had sailed. I have, within a few days, received a letter from Gilmer & Co. merchants at Bahia, informing me that the supreme court has given their decision against the ship. B. K. CHURCHILL.

Salem, May 14, 1833.

THE KEMBLES. The Boston Globe of the 17th May, said—Mr. *Kemble* had a splendid benefit last evening. The house was crowded to overflowing. The *Gamester* was played with even more ability than at the first representation. The Kembles have played 25 nights, and took half the gross receipts and half the premiums. The whole sum paid them must amount to at least $8,300, including their moiety of the premiums, which was $1,200. The gross receipts of the theatre could not have been less than fifteen thousand dollars. "As the curtain was about dropping, Mr. Kemble, anticipating the call of the audience, led his daughter forward, and in a brief but neat and feeling address, expressed, in his own and daughter's behalf, their grateful sense of the brilliant support which they had received in Boston, during their engagement, which had now terminated"—and he hoped they would have another opportunity of making their acknowledgments. He concluded by bidding his audience farewell, which was responded to by rounds of applause and cheers.

And the Boston Transcript gave quite a *melting* account of the departure of Fanny, "the peerless." A great crowd collected to see her depart, and pretty girls presented her with flowers; but she escaped through a private door, and was sometime on the road, before, (alack and alas!) it was discovered that she had gone.

NANTUCKET. This interesting little island is said to be in a very prosperous state; and the value of some of the town lots has increased 50 per cent. in the last five years. Its industry and enterprise extracts "the *oil* of gladness and rejoicing," from the distant and deep ocean.

WELLSBURG, VA. is a thriving town, in the western part of the state. From the "Gazette," published there, we abstract the following:

Many new houses are building. There is a cotton factory, with a front of 72 feet, and 4 stories high—now running 1,200 spindles and employing 52 persons: a saw mill which can cut 3,000 feet in 12 hours: a white flint glass works, employing 30 persons, to which is attached a cutting establishment: a large stoneware manufactory: a woollen factory: a carding machine, and carpet factory, &c. and a [illegible] manufactory. The population is between 1,200 and 1,300; and a branch of the Western bank of Virginia is located at Wellsburg. The neighborhood is rich and cheerful, and rapidly improving—the people feeling the benefit of the home market.

GEORGIA. The Milledgeville Journal of May 16, says—Major *Joel Crawford*, of Hancock county, was, on Tuesday evening last, unanimously nominated as a candidate for governor at the ensuing election, by a large and respectable meeting of the members of the *Troup* party, from all parts of the state.

CUBA. Mr. Magneen, of Glasgow, who has been making the tour of the British and foreign West Indies, states, in a letter to the editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, that "Cuba is increasing in importance quite incredibly. I hold in my hands," says he, "most valuable returns of that Island, and also Porto Rico. The crop of Cuba in one article, sugar exported in 1830, was in round numbers 196,000,000 lbs. and the increase of the slave population by importation, was in (1828 and 1829) two years, 179,000! Porto Rico is rapidly rising into importance. An immense African slave trade is carried on through the island of St. Thomas, to supply that island and Cuba with Africans. Ten, and even

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twelve, African slave ships may be seen in the harbor of St. Thomas together, taking their African cargoes, and frequently waiting the arrival of ships from Liverpool and the Clyde with the articles which are necessary to complete them."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Paris papers to the 17th April.

The prisons of Frankfort, in *Germany*, are filled with persons arrested for political offences, or on account of the late commotion in that city. There was a rumor at Paris that a general insurrection had suddenly broken out in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in which three regiments of the line had embarked; and that these had been joined by a large body of Polish emigrants, who had fled from the several depots in France. The Poles are said to have been well supplied with money. It is added that Hesse Cassel was seriously disturbed. A very large number of Germans had arrived in France on their way to the United States—generally from Bavaria, and many of them persons of what is called the "better classes."

Every thing yet remained quiet in *France*. At the close of the session of the chamber of deputies on the 14th of April, gen. Lafayette, accompanied by many of the members, waited upon M. de Broglie, to intercede for 423 Poles who had left the place assigned them, and who, by their departure, had brought themselves under the rigor of the ordinances of the government. The general spoke with great energy in their justification, and explained their motives. M. de Broglie is said to have promised to use his influence to mitigate the penalties they had incurred.

A committee has been raised in this chamber to examine the project of a law relative to the treaty with the United States.

The London Globe announces that it is the intention of the Irish government to enforce the provisions of the suppression bill, as well against the conservative party as against the agitators.

The affairs of *Turkey* have assumed a very serious character. Mehemed Ali declines foreign interference in his affairs. We do not hear of any further proceedings to *protect* the sultan.

Trouble is said to have broken out in Constantinople, and Ibrahim is reported to be again in the occupation of Smyrna. From Janina they write, that the European fleets stationed in the Archipelago have received orders to sail for the Dardanelles.

There is nothing new or important from *Spain*, *Portugal* or the *Netherlands*.

A letter dated Para, (Brazil), April 29, received in New York, says that the regency at Rio Janeiro had sent on to Para a new governor, who, on attempting to take the reins of government, was opposed by the mob. An engagement ensued, which continued from the 16th to the 18th ult. when upwards of 100 were killed, and a great many wounded. All the foreign vessels in port were chartered to take away persons and property, some proceeding to Maranham and others to Lisbon. The new governor, failing to effect his object, left the place, and took passage for Maranham.

Another, received in Boston, says—"On the 16th April, all business ceased; every mercantile house, as well as every dwelling house, was shut up, and many of the Portuguese and their families embarked on board the shipping in port. Things remained in a dreadful state of suspense until the 18th, when an open rupture took place. The president caused arms to be distributed amongst the mob, mostly blacks and mulattoes, and 'kill the Portuguese,' resounded through the streets of Para. A scene of horrid slaughter ensued. Men were hunted like wild beasts, and shot down with less regret. For two days, the city presented a scene too shocking to behold—too barbarously brutal to be believed of a Christian people. When they had sacrificed all the Portuguese that were to be found, carts were sent round the city, and the dead bodies conveyed away and tumbled promiscuously into a common grave."

It is said that an insurrection of the slaves has broken out at *Demarara*. A letter from the interior of Jamaica, dated 19 April, says the weather had been dreadful, the crop will not be half an average one. Negro grounds burnt up—not a spear of grass.

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We have some further items by an arrival from England.

An "ample reform" of the church of *England*, it is said, will be brought forward by the ministers.

The price of *iron* advances in England. Many petitions were still presented for the abolition of *negro slavery*. 3 per cent. consols 87½—business at the stock exchange, dull. There were rumors of a change in the ministry—they do not seem relied on.

Mr. Cobbett's son got 89 votes to represent parliament, from Coventry! Mr. Ellice had 1,509, and Mr. Thomas 1,206.

The "Irish Volunteers" have been dissolved—by proclamation. Outrages were still committed, and strong measures arranged to check them.

A grand "resurrection" in *Germany* seems to have been contemplated, and was yet apprehended. The plot exploded at Frankfort before its time. Young men seem to have been principally engaged in it. The Poles, in France, appear to have been generally informed of the intended proceedings. Perhaps, it is so said to oppress or expel them. An explosion is expected in *Switzerland*.

An "excitement" among the workmen is said to exist at Lyons, in *France*. The duchess of Berri is to be set at liberty, after her *confinement*. Admiral Roussin has requested that a French fleet may be immediately sent to the Dardanelles.

The affairs of *Holland* and *Belgium* are still in—negotiation.

Don Pedro had received considerable supplies at *Oporto*, and was preparing for offensive operations.

Greece seems to be settling down into some degree of quietness. Most of the chiefs had acknowledged the new king. A letter from Nauplia states, that among the decrees which have lately been promulgated by the Greek government is one which enjoins all Greeks, who are of age, to take the following oath: "I swear by the holy trinity, and on the holy gospel of Christ, to be faithful to my king, Otho, and to be obedient to the laws of Greece."

The apostolicals attempted an insurrection at Saragossa, in *Spain*—but they failed. A great deal of political intrigue is going on. Many distinguished persons had been banished from Madrid. The king has issued a decree, requiring that the provinces shall appoint deputies to pay *homage* to his daughter, as heiress apparent, in default of male issue. The *august baby* is a year or two old, we believe!

REMOVALS—OR "REFORMS."

The general, and rude and abominable denunciations which had lately been poured out by the "Globe," led us to expect that a common sweep of persons in office, at Washington, was intended—for "coming events cast their shadows before." The "Telegraph" asserted from 100 to 150 names were on a proscribed list, and added, that it had "the sanction of the president"—saying, however, that all the heads of departments had not approved it.

We shall simply record certain of the things which have been published.

Extract from the Globe, of the 21st May.

"To deny that there are not *among your* friends* a sufficient number of talented, experienced and efficient men to perform the duties required of public functionaries, would, indeed, be paying but a poor compliment to those *by whom you were elected*. If your friends are equally competent with your enemies, *it is difficult to conceive why* they are not brought into general requisition. Your opponents have charged you with proscription; if the charge be true, one would suppose from the number of political and personal enemies who are permitted to retain office, that it is rather *a proscription of your friends* than your enemies.

"The people are inclined by grateful feeling and by every consideration connected with your weighty and engrossing duties to bear DISAPPOINTMENT from one who deservedly occupies so large a space in their affections, but they will naturally become DISSATISFIED with *a continued disregard of their known wishes*. Rumors of reform have from time to time reached the uttermost parts of the union, but *the just expectations* of the nation *have not as yet been entirely fulfilled.*"

"Your friends *have a* RIGHT TO EXPECT *that you will come forward* with that magnanimity which is the characteristic of your soul, and tell the American people that you will remove every cause of complaint; that you are determined to redress THE JUST GRIEVANCES of which they complain; that no man shall have your confidence who has not the confidence of your constituents; and that you will no longer retain any individual in office contrary to the public will," &c. &c.

From the National Intelligencer, of May 25.

Washington, May 24.

GENTLEMEN: I have understood that a report has been circulated in this city, that I am one of the signers of a memorial which has been placed before the president, requesting the dismissal of a number of the clerks now in the employ of the government. I feel insulted and indignant at a charge of this description; and those who know me will readily believe that I am one of the last individuals to whom any person would dare to present such a document for signature. Having learned that all those in the public offices who are possessed of any talent, education, or moral worth, are amongst the proscribed, I am proud enough to believe that my name is upon the list, and that this has created the misapprehension. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES R. M. BRYANT.

From the same of May 27.

The reader will have learnt, from paragraphs and communications in this paper, (another of which, from a worthy neighbor of ours, is published to-day), that a list has been actually made out of persons to be denounced to the executive, for removal from office, and that such a list has been circulated in this city for signatures. We do not know the name of a single individual concerned in this remarkable enterprize, by which a reform is proposed to a greater extent than has been heretofore thought of, justifying all the sinister deductions from the late publications in the official paper in this city, intended to urge the executive to second the views of those professing friends of the administration who are concerned in this project. The list is said to have been placed in the hands of the executive. We have received what purports to be a synopsis of the list, of the correctness of which we cannot be certain, though in general terms assured of it. To show how wide the meditated sweep of the besom of reform is, we annex this synopsis, such as we have seen a copy of it; repeating that we cannot vouch for its accu-

*These matters are addressed to the president of the United States, teaching him what he should do. REG.

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racy, and, also, that we shall cheerfully correct any error in the list itself, or any misapprehension of ours on the subject of it:

REMOVALS TO BE MADE.

Department of state—The chief clerk and seven other clerks.

Treasury—The chief clerk, and seven other clerks.

First comptroller's office—The comptroller himself, his chief clerk, and six other clerks.

Second comptroller's office—The chief clerk, and three other clerks.

First auditor's office—The auditor himself, his chief clerk, and seven other clerks.

Second auditor's office—The chief clerk, and two other clerks.

Third auditor's office—The auditor himself and, his chief clerk, and six other clerks.

Fourth auditor's office—The chief clerk, and six other clerks.

Fifth auditor's office—The auditor himself, and his chief clerk.

Solicitor of the treasury—The solicitor himself, and one clerk.

Treasurer's office—The chief clerk, and three other clerks.

Register's office—The register himself, his chief clerk, and seventeen other clerks.

Land office—The chief clerk, and eleven other clerks.

War office—The secretary of war, his chief clerk, and eleven other clerks.

Bounty lands—One clerk.

Indian office—Two clerks.

Quartermaster general's office—One clerk.

Army paymaster general's office—The paymaster general, his chief clerk, and two other clerks.

Army subsistence department—One clerk.

Army surgeon general—The surgeon general.

Navy department—One clerk.*

Navy commissioners—One of the commissioners.

General post office—Two of the heads, the chief clerk, and twenty-five other clerks.

And, lastly, the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington.

To most of our readers it will be needless information, but to others it may be useful to state, that a very large proportion of the persons included in the above list are among the most able, faithful, experienced officers, and respectable citizens, that ever have held public employments under the government of the U. States.

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The following is the article alluded to in the preceding—it is addressed to the editors:

GENTLEMEN: Some six or eight days ago, a paper was handed to me for my signature, purporting (as I understood by a hasty perusal), to be, an address from the citizens of Washington to the president of the United States, requesting the president to remove from office, all clerks under government that have and do justify the outrageous attack recently made upon him, by ex-lieutenant Randolph, and all others that have calumniated and abused the president, as well as those of loose, idle and dissipated habits. I signed the paper hastily, without asking any questions, (as my feelings had been recently greatly excited on account of the attack made upon the president by Randolph), much now to my regret, as I understand that additions have been made to the paper, with a list of about one hundred and fifty clerks, among whom are some of our most respectable and worthy citizens, accompanied with charges, &c. which I never knew nor ever heard any thing about. I would sooner thrust my hand into a red hot furnace than to let my name have gone forth to support charges, for proscription, that I never knew nor ever heard any thing of, and I do most cordially hope that those persons engaged in making the additions, and appending a list of the names of clerks, with charges, &c. to the paper, after my signature was had, if clerks, may meet with that rebuke from the president, heads of departments and citizens, generally, that such conduct justly merits; and I do disclaim ever having held any conversation, or had any intercourse at any time directly or indirectly with any of the parties concerned, in any way or shape. S. MURRAY.

May 27, 1833.

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From the National Intelligencer of May 29.

The article which follows this paragraph was published in the daily National Intelligencer of yesterday. Having reserved it for one day to see whether it would be contradicted in any particular, we now re insert it for the special benefit of our country readers. No error has been pointed out to us in the list except the omission of *the treasurer* of the United States, who is included in the general denunciation, and the insertion of the *secretary of war*, whose name, we are informed, was not on the list of the proscribed, as stated yesterday.

[Then follows the list inserted above.]

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From the Globe of May 28.

The Intelligencer heads an article "Proscription"—gives a list of proscribed officers, and says:

"*We have received what purports to be a synopsis of the list, of the correctness of which we cannot be certain, although in general terms assured of it.*"

We have not seen the list of which the Intelligencer speaks—nor "*the address of the citizens of Washington to the president*," on the subject, of which the "worthy neighbor" of the editor, speaks as being signed by himself; but we have made it our business to see one of the citizens principally concerned in getting up the paper mentioned, and we are authorised, not "*in general terms*," but *particularly* to state, that the list or synopsis of the Intelligencer is *false—false* in the most material points.

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From the National Intelligencer of May 29.

After quoting the preceding paragraph from the "Globe"—"The 'material point,' in this extraordinary piece of business, is, unquestionably, that *a proscription list has been got up*, to be presented to the executive. That fact, hitherto only currently reported, is now acknowledged and avowed by the official organ of the executive. The conductor of it has made it his business 'to see one of the citizens principally concerned.' *He knew*, therefore, who were concerned—'in getting up the papers mentioned;' and he is authorised—authorised to do what? To declare that there is no proscription list in existence? Or, that such list bears no resemblance to the synopsis which was shown to us, and which we have imparted to our readers? Not at all. The fact of its existence is undeniable, however at first incredible. But the official editor is authorised to state that the synopsis 'is false in the most material points.'

"Now we undertake to say, that our account of it falls short of the truth, instead of exceeding it.

"Two errors we have already acknowledged, viz: the omission from our list of the name of the very respectable treasurer of the United States, and the insertion of that of the secretary of war. [The proscription has kindly spared him.] These perhaps, are the *material errors* referred to. No others have been suggested to us. It is now rumored, however, that, instead of a hundred and fifty, or thereabouts, the list actually bears a hundred and seventy names, the additional number being clerks. It is also reported, but we doubt the truth of the report, that the commissioner of the general land office is on the list.

"There is one way of settling all doubts as to what the list is or is not. Let it be published. Let the official editor obtain a copy of it from the executive, or from the gentleman whom he made it his business to *see*, who was principally concerned in *getting it up*. We shall then know who were the destined victims of this proscription. We challenge the publication of it. The people of the United States, not to speak of the denounced, have a right *to demand* that publicity be given to the whole transaction."

From the same of May 30.

The Baltimore Gazette, in an editorial article under Tuesday's date, suggests as probable that the proscription list, the existence of which is now acknowledged, was made out on other than political principles. Certainly it was; for the prominent persons denounced are of the original Jackson school of politicians. But, if the editor of the Gazette supposes that the denunciation is founded on any defect in morals or capacity in the denounced, he is entirely out in his conjecture. As to nine-tenths of the persons denounced no pretence of the kind can be set up. The larger proportion of the persons denounced are gentlemen of distinguished moral standing as well as intellectual and practical ability.

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On the general subject an article in the "*Pennsylvanian*" says—

"Let the democracy of the nation be awakened to its majestic strength, and sustain our beloved chief magistrate, in emphatically cleansing the "Augean stable." Let not his venerable form, which has so often breasted the cannon's mouth, and shed its courageous blood for our liberty and independence, be polluted with impunity, by the unhallowed touch of the pitiful wretch who becomes the daring leader of defaulters, drones and slanderers of the people's rights, and the democracy of the union."

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

While gratifying ourselves in recording the following articles, we think it also a duty to publish them.

Mayor's office, Baltimore, November 3d, 1832.

REV. A. J. ELDER: DEAR SIR—The duties assigned me, as mayor of the city of Baltimore, being concluded this day, I cannot retire to the quietude of private life, without acknowledging the obligation which the board of health and myself are under to you, sir, for your persevering attention to our afflicted fellow citizens, and through you to those invaluable *Sisters of Charity*, whose benevolent conduct has been of such essential utility in alleviating the horrors incident to the fatal epidemic, which a short period since, raged in our city. But, their attention to the sick was not the only service rendered by the *Sisters of Charity;* they voluntarily furnished cloathing, at their own expense, to the destitute orphans of those who fell victims to the *cholera;* thus exhibiting the purest system of unostentatious charity that could have been devised.

At the hospitals, their labor and attention became so important, and their exertions so incessant, that, even they, were often physically exhausted, and required the helping hand of others. At this time, the *Sisters of Charity* at the orphan asylum, and the infirmary, freely tendered their sisterly assistance to smooth the path of anxiety and care, of those especially devoted to the hospitals.

But, it surely is a solemn consideration, that the *Sisters of Charity* will retire with two less of their number, than when they commenced their labor of love, in Baltimore.

The rapacious and desolating scourge, with indiscriminate violence, seized sisters MARY FRANCIS and MARY GEORGE, and transferred their administering spirits to regions of peace and tranquillity. We humbly bow in submission to the Divine dis-

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pensation, confiding in the evangelist who saith "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The board of health and myself, have deemed it an imperious duty, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, to express our warmest gratitude, and deepest sense of obligation, for those services which were given, without compensation: thereby, leaving us doubly your debtors.

Be pleased, therefore, my dear sir, to tender the sincere and grateful thanks of the board of health and myself, to sisters *Barbara*, *Clare*, *Lacadia*, *Julia* and *Euprozene*, at hospital No. 2—to sisters *Mary Paul*, *Domctella*, *Mary June* and *Mary James*, at hospital No. 3—to sisters *Ambrosia*, superior of the infirmary; and also, to *Henrietta*, *Dorothea*, *Hillaria*, *Octavia*, *Delphine* and *Chrysostom*, of that institution—to sisters *Felicity*, superior of the orphan's asylum; and also, to *Camilia*, *Bernerdine*, *Marcellina Brozilia* and *Alphonso*, of that institution, for their unwearied attention to the sick of cholera; and although they will receive no pecuniary remuneration from us, yet I humbly hope, their reward is registered in heaven.

I remain, dear, sir, yours, and the sisters of charity's obliged friend, and humble servant, WILLIAM STEUART,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1833.

At a meeting of the board of guardians the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the letter referred to, ordered to be published. SAMUEL HAZARD, *secretary.*

Whereas, a written communication has been received by this board from the rev. *John Hickey*, superior of the sisters of charity, intimating, for reasons therein stated, that it is his intention to recal the sisters now in the almshouse, as soon as this board shall have had time to supply their place; *And whereas* it is proper that some testimony should be borne to the zeal, fidelity and disinterestedness which these amiable philanthropists have exhibited: Therefore,

Resolved, That this body entertain a deep, lasting and grateful sense of the generous devotedness—the serene and Christian kindness, and the pure and unworldly benevolence which have prompted and sustained the Sisters of Charity attached to this institution, during the trying period of pestilence and death, and afterwards in the midst of constant suffering and disease.

Resolved, That the invaluable services of these amiable women have been productive of lasting benefit to this institution, in the admirable and energetic measures which they have introduced for the relief and comfort of the sick and afflicted, and entitle them to the warmest thanks and gratitude of the whole community, which has been benefitted by their labors.

Resolved, That this body, in parting from the Sisters of Charity, regret that the rules and habits of the order to which the sisters belong, do not admit the acceptance of any reward, as it would give them pleasure to bestow such a testimonial as might serve partially to express the grateful feelings which they entertain.

Resolved, That in permanent testimony of our feeling in this regard, the above resolutions be recorded in theminutes of this board.

To the board of managers of the Philadelphia almshouse.

GENTLEMEN: When your board made application through bishop *Kenrick* for the SISTERS OF CHARITY, the ravages of the cholera among the unfortunate inmates of the institution over which you preside, required that your request should be immediately complied with. It was a crisis of pestilence which demanded prompt decision on the part of the superiors of the sisters at Emmetsburg, and accordingly eight of their number immediately set out to meet the exigency.

It has never since been in our power to ascertain, by actual observation, how far their continuance in your institution would be in accordance with the charitable end of our society, and with the religious retirement and the exercises of piety peculiar to its members.

Being now on the spot, and having made all the inquiries necessary to determine my judgment, I feel it my duty, gentlemen, to advise you that I do not consider their long continuance in the almshouse to be that department of charity in which they can be most usefully employed. With all the good will and kindness which you gentlemen have manifested in their regard, I do not perceive that, consistently with the principle on which the institution is founded, supported and governed, it is in your power to secure to them those opportunities of practising the duties of their state of life, according to their rules—that protection of their feelings from the rude assaults of such persons as are necessarily in your institution, and who regard it as their own, whilst they look upon those who minister to their comfort, as servants paid for doing it—or that security from misrepresentations of motives and action, to which a few retiring and timid females are necessarily exposed, laboring amidst such a population of paupers.

Besides, in every case of legal provision for the poor the expenses of attending them are included, the places occupied by the sisters might afford employment to others who stand in need of it, for the sake of an emolument which enters not into the motives that influence the sisters or their superiors. Consequently, the poor would be attended to in your institution—whilst the sisters could be employed in other departments of charity, where the unhappy sufferers have to depend on a mere pecuniary support; where the orphans will look on them as mothers, and the sick as sisters. Where theirs will be the task to plant the seeds of virtue and education in the minds of poor children, whose poverty and wretched parents sometimes conspire to deprive them of both, unless such facilities be afforded.

Trusting, gentlemen, that you will appreciate these motives, I beg leave to say, that after allowing such time as you may think requisite to have their places supplied by others, it is my intention to recal the sisters who are now in the almshouse.

In making this communication, gentlemen, permit me to say that no complaint has been made by the sisters against any member of your board, but on the contrary, every testimony has been borne to the kindness and zeal for their comfort, which you have manifested, individually and collectively, in their regard, during the whole time of their stay in your institution, and for which permit me, gentleman, in their name, to return you my unfeigned thanks. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN HICKEY,
Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1833.

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The table which follows, is extracted from Mr. *Allen's Annual Register*, and gives a statement of the number of associations, churches, vacant churches, ordained ministers, licensed preachers, the baptised in the last year, and the whole number of communicants in each state.

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE BAPTISTS.

States and Territories.	*Associations.*	*Churches.*	*Vac. churches.*	*Ord. ministers.*	*Licensed.*	*Baptized.*	*Communicants.*
Maine,	9	222	117	145	23	1,802	15,000
N. Hampshire,	6	90	26	64	14	596	6,505
Massachusetts,	10	189	50	160	60	2,902	20,300
Rhode Island,	1	20	5	17	3	249	3,271
Connecticut,	5	92	21	77	20	967	10,039
Vermont,	7	125	53	78	9	1,631	10,525
New York,	32	605	175	448	97	7,920	60,006
New Jersey,	2	61	17	53	7	560	3,981
Pennsylvania,	13	157	64	95	26	1,747	11,103
Delaware,	1	9	3	3	2	13	420
Maryland,	2	34	7	21	2	66	1,341
Dis. of Columbia,		5	1	4		41	533
Virginia,	22	435	146	225	36	7,596	54,302
North Carolina,	19	332	177	165	46	922	18,996
South Carolina,	10	273	118	155	43	7,206	28,496
Georgia,	18	509	278	206	49	2,319	38,282
Alabama,	13	250	149	109	36	1,445	11,445
Mississippi,	3	84	31	34	5	278	3,199
Louisiana,	1	16	4	12	1	77	728
Tennessee,	20	413	178	219	24	805	20,472
Missouri,	13	146	60	86	7	288	4,978
Kentucky,	34	484	229	236	22	831	34,124
Illinois,	16	161	50	107	16	197	4,622
Indiana,	21	299	140	152	49	421	11,334
Ohio,	21	280	115	142	24	826	10,493
Arkansas,	2	17	7				181
Michigan,	1	17	5	11	2	103	667
U. Canada,	4	37	5	32	16	214	1,076
Nova Scotia,	1	44	3	31	7	353	3,633
New Brunswick,	1	31	12	8	2		1,557
Jamaica,	1	24		14			10,838
7th day Bap.	1	32		32	9	643	4,258
6th Prin. Bap.	1	23	11	12		119	2,137
Total in 1832,	311	5,513	2,457	3,153	657	43,517	409,658
Total in 1831,	300	5,075		2,934	436	31,462	361,434
Increase	11	438		219	221	11,055	48,224

Upwards of 41,000 persons, as appears by printed returns from the associations, have been added to the churches by baptism, during the last associational year; 2,426 of these churches have no pastors. It being the fact that no returns for 1832, were received from several associations in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and a few other states, the editor of the Register infers, that the above tabular aggregate of baptisms, falls considerably below the actual number. The probability, in his opinion, is, that about *fifty thousand* were baptized in the denomination during the year.

LIFE OF JOHN JAY.

"The Life of *John Jay*, with selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers," by his son, William Jay, has lately been published in New York. Mr. Jay died in 1829, aged 84 years. Few men had filled a larger space in public life than he did. He was one of the best and most zealous members of the old congress, the first chief justice of the United States, &c.

We have not seen the work; but feel much pleasure in copying the following from the "New York American." It places Mr. Jay in a most worthy and honorable light—and we heartily rejoice in it. "National honor *is* national

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strength;" and that honor is materially connected with the reputation of our prominent citizens. His *submission* to instructions, while rendering his objections to the broad scope of them, is an admirable instance of what is *now* claimed as *the* true "democratic" principle.

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A truly American feeling on every question with foreigners respecting the rights and dignity of his country, was a marking trait in the character and conduct of Mr. Jay. Under the pressure of adverse circumstances congress suffered themselves, in 1781, to receive the dictation of the French minister as to the terms on which alone American ministers in Europe should treat for peace with England; and they actually agreed, on the proposition of *M. Gerard*, to insert in the instructions of their ministers the following paragraph additional to that in which the American functionaries were directed to repose full confidence in, and freely to consult the French cabinet—"and ultimately to govern yourself by their advice and opinion." John Adams, then minister in France, having been found of too sturdy honesty, and too sagacious judgment, for the purposes of count de Vergennes, congress was induced, chiefly by the importunity of the French minister in Philadelphia, to associate other four commissioners with him, in order to treat of peace. The persons selected were John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and Henry Laurens. Mr. Jay, when he received his new commission with the instructions just alluded to, was in Madrid. How they affected him will be perceived by the following letter—admirable not less for unaffected personal humility, than for high and genuine pride of country:

St. Ildefonso, 20th Sept. 1781.

To the president of congress.

SIR—Your excellency's favor of the 5th July past, with the papers therewith enclosed, were delivered to me on the 29th ult. by major Franks, whom the procrastination of the minister still obliges me retain.

The new commissions with which congress have honored me, argue a degree of confidence which demands my warmest acknowledgments; and which, so far as it may be founded on an opinion of my zeal and integrity, they may be assured will not prove misplaced.

At the commencement of the present troubles, I determined to devote myself, during the continuance of them, to the service of my country, in any station in which she might think it proper to place me. This resolution, for the first time, now embarasses me. I know it to be my duty, as a public servant, to be guided by my own judgment only in matters referred to my discretion; and, in other cases, faithfully to execute my *instructions* without questioning the policy of them. But there is *one* among those which accompany the commissions, which occasions sensations I never before experienced, and induces me to wish that my name had been omitted.

So far as personal pride and reluctance to humiliation may render this appointment disagreeable, I view it as a very unimportant circumstance; and should congress, on any occasion, think it for the public good to place me in a station inferior and subordinate to the one *I* now hold, they will find me ready to descend from the one, and cheerfully undertake the duties of the other. My ambition will always be more gratified in being useful than conspicuous; for, in my opinion, the solid dignity of man depends less on the height or extent of the sphere allotted to him, than on the manner in which he may fulfil the duties of it.

But, sir, as an American, I feel an interest in the dignity of my country, which renders it difficult for me to reconcile myself to the idea of the sovereign independent states of America submitting, in the persons of their ministers, to be absolutely governed by the *advice* and *opinion* of the servants of another sovereign, especially in a case of such national importance.

That gratitude and confidence are due to our allies is not to be questioned; and that it will probably be in the power of France almost to dictate the terms of peace for us, is but too true. That such extraordinary extent of confidence *may* stimulate our allies to the highest efforts of a generous friendship in our favor, is not to be denied; and that *this instruction* receives some appearance of policy from this consideration, may be admitted.

I must, nevertheless, take the liberty of observing, that however our situation may, in the opinion of congress, render it necessary to relax their demands on every side, and even to direct their commissioners ultimately to concur (if nothing better can be done) in any peace or truce not subversive of our independence, which France may be determined to accede to, yet that this instruction, besides breathing a degree of complacency not quite republican, puts it out of the power of your ministers to improve those chances and opportunities which, in the course of human affairs, happen more or less frequently unto all men. Nor is it clear that America, thus casting herself into the arms of the king of France, will advance either her interest or reputation with that or other nations.

What the sentiments of my colleagues on this occasion may be, I do not as yet know; nor can I foresee how far the negotiations of the ensuing winter may call for the execution of this commission. Thus circumstanced, and at such a distance from America, it would not be proper to decline this appointment. I will, therefore, do my best endeavors to fulfil the expectations of congress on this subject; but as for my own part, I think it improbable that serious negotiations for peace will soon take place, I must entreat congress to take an early opportunity of relieving me from a station where, in character of their minister, I must necessarily receive and obey (under the name of *opinions*) the directions of those on whom I really think no American minister ought to be dependent, and to whom, in love for our country, and zeal for her service, I am sure that my colleagues and myself are at least equal. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN JAY.

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TRIAL OF THE REV. EDWARD IRVING.

From late English papers.

The hearing of this case, which was a charge of heresy, against the celebrated rev. Edward Irving, of London, came on before the presbytery of Annan on Wednesday last. The proceedings were opened with a prayer, after which the indictment was read, which charged the rev. defendant with maintaining the sinfulness of Christ in his human nature. He had written that the devil tempted because he knew our Lord to be temptable; that human nature was corrupt to the heart's core, and black as hell; and this was the human nature which the son of God took upon himself, &c. &c. Numerous passages from the writings of the accused were read. In consequence of the promulgation of these doctrines, the general assembly of Scotland had enjoined the presbytery of Annan to call upon the rev. Edward Irving to avow or disavow them; in order that, if he avowed therein, he might be deposed from that station in the church of Scotland to which the presbytery of Annan, by the imposition of hands, ordained him. The moderator inquiring if he admitted the truth of the libel, Mr. Irving, with great solemnity, replied—"If I have said and taught that Christ was fashioned as a man—that he took our sinful nature upon him—but by the grace of God he was upheld, and yielded not to the motions of that sinful nature—then it is a glorious doctrine, and I will maintain it, yea, even unto death." Moderator—"It is necessary that you answer aye, or no." The rev. Edward Irving—"What I do hold is, that the flesh of Christ, being of the seed of David—born of a woman—was sinful; but that it was presented holy unto God—holy, holy as the law of God itself. And surely you do not call this a true libel." After some fencing, a plea was recorded that the accused admitted the correctness of the extracts. The members of the presbytery then delivered their opinions, seriatim, that the doctrine in question was heretical, inasmuch as Christ was conceived of the Holy Ghost; and, although a man, was without sin. During these addresses, Mr. Irving kept his face buried in his hands, and often sighed aloud. Mr. Irving delivered an eloquent and earnest address, which lasted nearly two hours. His spirit-stirring eloquence, his extraordinary appearance, his great physical powers, his gestures, his intonations, all combined to command the utmost attention, and to make, it was obvious, a deep impression. The presbytery unanimously pronounced his doctrines heretical, and the moderator asked him if he had any objection why sentence of deposition should not be pronounced. Mr. Irving rose and said, with great vehemence, "objection? all objection! objection? all objection! I object not for my own sake, but for the sake of Christ, my Lord, whom I serve and honor. I object for your sakes, who will thus call down on your heads the righteous wrath of God. I object for the church's sake, who are led blindfold to ruin. Objection! All objection!!" The moderator requested the senior member of the presbytery to offer up a prayer, when a gentleman who sat with Mr. Irving, and who was said to be one of his deacons from London, arose and with great vehemence exclaimed, "depart! depart! arise and flee! flee ye out of her! ye cannot pray to Christ whom ye deny! depart! depart! I say depart! flee, flee!" Great consternation and confusion now began to prevail, and the church being almost dark, (for it was 7 o'clock), added to them not a little. The deacon, who seemed greatly excited, made his way forcibly through the crowd. (Here there was a burst of hisses from the galleries). Mr. Irving, who was proceeding to follow his friend, then exclaimed, also with great vehemence, and apparently to the crowd that somewhat obstructed his passage. "Stand forth! stand forth! What! will ye not obey the the Holy Ghost! As many as will obey the voice of the Holy Ghost, let them depart!" He then made his way towards the door, and just before reaching it, he exclaimed, "prayer, indeed! oh!" Several gentlemen of Mr. Irving's party followed. In the midst of great confusion, Mr. Sloan offered up a brief prayer; after which, the moderator formally pronounced the sentence of deposition of the rev. Edward Irving from the ministry of the church of Scotland.

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UNITED STATES BANK INTEREST.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser furnishes the detailed report of a judicial decision in the U. S. district court, in favor of the rules adopted by the bank of the United States in the calculation of interest.

The suit was brought by the bank for the recovery of $1,600, being the amount of a promissory note dated 14th of June last, at four months. It was discounted on the 3d of July, having 103 days to run, but the bank added the four days of grace, making it 107 days, for which they took discount. No objection was made to the addition of the four days grace, but the payment was refused, upon the ground of usury, against the 9th article of the charter, because the bank had calculated its discounts by Rowlett's tables, which are based upon 360 days for the year, and thirty days for the month; and that this calculation of six per cent. for 360 days instead of 365, was a violation of

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that part of the charter which provides that the bank shall not receive "more than six per centum per annum." In the present case the difference was *twenty-five* cents.

The point has never been decided in the U. S. courts. The select committee of the house of representatives of March, 1832, reported in favor of this usage as one that "conformed to the established, and it is believed universal usage in the United States prevailing among individuals as well as in monied institutions, and to the most approved tables (Rowlett's) heretofore in use"—but no judicial decision has ever been had upon the point.

Judge Harper examined the question at length in the case before him, and decided that neither the provisions of the charter, the congressional expositions of it, the policy of the rule, nor the general custom of banks and merchants, sustained the plea of usury against the bank.

It is to be noted that in Louisiana, where this contract was made, there is no statute against usury, and there being no United States law on the subject, the legal points were on the construction of the charter, and general principles of law. The well known New York case, of the *bank of Utica* against *Wager*, in which this same rule of calculating interest was decided to be usurious, differs from this in its being that of a state bank, violating an express statute of the state. The judge further suggested that usury in the bank would not void the security. The charter imposes no specific penalty. The remedy is on the part of the government for a breach of charter, not in the individual to make his obligations void.

It seems from a part of the judge's charge that he was expected to lean against the institution because of his opposition to its recharter. He says,

"As to the *argumentum* ad hominem, touching independence of decision, and the patriotism of lending judicial aid in breaking down an institution which like an *incubus* weighs heavily on the body politic, I will only say, that however much I may condemn the general principles upon which it is founded, as a politician, yet, as it has received the sanction of all the properly constituted authorities, it is my duty, as a judge, to uphold it in the exercise of all its legal rights."

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Caleb Johnson, a citizen of the state of New Jersey, *vs.* Isaac Tompkins, a justice of the peace, John Kenderdine, Isaachar Kenderdine, Justinian Kenderdine, John Iredell, Thomas Kenderdine, John E. Kenderdine, Henry Sandman, Samuel Gray, Robert Kenderdine, John Iredell, Thomas Iredell and Jacob Tompkins, citizens of Pennsylvania.	Circuit court of the United States.

Name of Jurymen.

1. Jedediah Allen,	7. George Rees,
2. Samuel Hays,	8. Aaron Clement,
3. Robert Donnell,	9. William E. Lehman,
4. Rueben Etting,	10. Hugh Colhoun,
5. James McAlpin,	11. George Gorgas,
6. Jacob Strembeck,	12. Henry Leutz.

This was an action of *trespass vi et armis*, false imprisonment; and brought in the circuit court of the United States, Pennsylvania district, and tried before judges *Baldwin* and *Hopkinson*. The jury were empannelled on Monday, the 29th April, and the case was closed on the 7th ult. The trial has been one of the most interesting ever heard in a court, and excited an intense interest during its progress.

The following is a brief outline of the circumstances:

Some time previous to the month of October, 1822, negro Jack, a slave, the property of the plaintiff, absconded from his master, residing near Princeton, New Jersey, fled to the county of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Hartborough, commonly called the Billet, and there was hired by the defendants, John and Isaachar Kenderdine. On Sunday morning, the 20th of October, 1822, the plaintiff, with his brother, Ralph Johnson, and his friends, Messrs. Withington and Skilmore, left Princeton, crossed the Delaware; and about an hour before sunset, arrived at the Billet, for the purpose of securing and taking up Jack as a runaway slave. They put up at the best known tavern in the village, then kept by Mr. Marples. Upon ascertaining where Jack was, they left their great coats and umbrellas at Marples', and proceeded to the residence of the defendant, John Kenderdine, who lived about four miles from the Billet. They previously ordered their supper to be ready on their return, and mentioned to Marples (the landlord) the object of their visit, and what they were about to do. About dusk, they arrived at Kenderdine's—there was sickness in the family, and the male members of the family were from home. Three of the four Jersey people left the wagon in the road, and went to the kitchen of the mansion house and knocked at the door. They were told to walk in, when one of them said an accident had happened to their wagon, and they wished help. In an instant Jack was recognized—they then said no accident happened, but that they used this precaution to secure him. Jack agreed to go at once. He was placed in the wagon with fetters, and upon returning to the house and making an ineffectual attempt to obtain Jack's clothes, the party proceeded to return to the Billet. There was contradictory testimony as to certain threats alleged to have been made in and on the road by the associates of the plaintiff, but it was proved that they declared that if they would go with them to the Billet, they would satisfy Isaachar Kenderdine that they had the right to take Jack.

Before they started, Isaachar Kenderdine had arrived at his brother John's house, and demanded their authority to take Jack. The taking was conducted so quietly that it was not heard in the sick room up stairs.

Before the party had got back to the Billet, they were overtaken by John and Isaachar Kenderdine, and a large assemblage of persons who had been collected; were attacked with stones and clubs; the plaintiff received a blow which produced a contusion on the side of the head, and the physician pronounced it a serious wound. When they arrived at the Billet, they were surrounded by a mob of 40 or 50 persons, and were compelled to go at once to judge McNiel, an associate judge of Montgomery county, to prove their property. The plaintiff being very weak, begged to stay till morning. This was refused, and the plaintiff and one of his associates rode in their wagon, and the other two walked to the residence of the judge. Among the crowd were the defendants, Tompkins, a justice of the peace, and the constable Silas Roney, who was at that time only a spectator. When they arrived at the residence of judge McNiel, a partial hearing took place, and the judge recommended a further hearing as to the slavery of Jack, and that in the mean time justice Tompkins should commit Jack to jail, and bind over the plaintiff and his associates to prosecute his claim. John and Isaachar Kenderdine went to justice Tompkins and entered security in $600 for the appearance of Jack to answer the claim of his master. The constable and the mob then conducted the Jersey party back to the tavern, and kept them in custody till the next day.

The defendant gave in evidence that judge McNiel had directed John Kenderdine to bring the plaintiff and his party before him, by force, if they resisted, but judge McNiel stated that he meant legal force, and when they were before him, seeing a justice of the peace (Tompkins) and the constable (Roney) in company, he believed they were brought before him by legal authority.

During the night, Withington escaped and came to the city, and it was supposed gave information to the friends of the plaintiff of his detention; the remaining three were treated with great severity, being refused even a bed. Before daylight on Monday morning, a compromise was agreed to by all the parties who were present, and the plaintiff offered *to manumit Jack and pay the expenses*. A message was despatched to John Kenderdine to obtain his consent, but he peremptorily refused, declaring they should be prosecuted. On Monday morning, the three Jerseymen were taken before Justice Tompkins, and security in $6,000 was required of them to answer the charge of kidnapping. The plaintiff and his party not being able at that time to give the security, the justice was proceeding to write a commitment, when the constable interposed and said he would be security for their appearance on the next day. They were accordingly conducted back to Marple's tavern and remained there under custody till the next day, Tuesday. During the second night, John Kenderdine, and eight or ten of his friends, came to the tavern, and insisted upon taking charge of the prisoners; some of the party behaved with great rudeness. The constable remonstrated, but they persisted, and he withdrew from the charge. On Tuesday the friends of the Jersey party arrived from Newtown, in Bucks county, and the city of Philadelphia, and they entered into security in $2,000, respectively, and one security in the like sum to appear at the next court of quarter sessions, to answer the charge of *kidnapping*. John and Isaachar Kenderdine were bound over to testify against them. The grand jury examined the witnesses for the prosecution, and returned a true bill. At the trial at Norristown, Montgomery county, before the petit jury, great excitement against Johnson and his co defendants, prevailed. A subscription was made to employ additional counsel to aid the attorney general in conducting the prosecution; after a long and arduous trial, the defendants were acquitted, and negro Jack was delivered up to his master, Caleb Johnson, the present plaintiff, by order of judge Jones, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county.

There never was any authority in writing, either warrant or commitment, to detain the Jersey party; there never was any hearing on oath or affirmation, nor was there any complaint made on oath or affirmation before judge McNiel or justice Tompkins on Monday; the evidence was contradictory whether any complaint on oath or affirmation was made before justice Tompkins on Tuesday.

On the present trial there was no dispute that Jack was a slave—since his restoration to his master he had manumitted him. Jack was now living near to his master in the vicinity of Princeton, and had attended the last court as a witness for the plaintiff, when the trial was postponed. Caleb Johnson the plaintiff was a farmer of considerable wealth and unexceptionable character, it appeared also that the defendants were men of moderate property, also of fair character and highly respectable members of the society of friends.

Separate suits brought by Ralph Johnson and Skilmore were pending, and prosecutions against *seven* of the defendants for the penalties of $500, each imposed for obstructing the recovery of fugitive slaves under the act of congress of 12th February, 1793.

A wide range was taken by the respective counsel in their addresses to the jury. The abstract merit of slavery, the im-

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portance of securing to the owners of slaves, their rights, and the impolicy and injustice of conniving at the escape of fugitive slaves were fully considered and discussed.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that this was a high handed violation of all law and authority on the part of the defendants, and that they should be punished with most exemplary severity.

The counsel of the defendants justified them in every part of their conduct, and contended that in points of law as well as merit, they were entitled to an acquittal.

The court, in a most able and decided charge, instructed the jury, that the plaintiff and his associates were justified in every step that they had taken to recover the slave; that the preservation of the union depended on the affording to the owners of slaves all legal and proper facilities to recover their property; that the proceedings of the defendants from the commencement to the conclusion had been without color of authority, and in direct violation of the constitution of the United States, and the state of Pennsylvania, and the only questions were, which of the defendants had participated in those irregularities, and what amount of damages should be given. The jury retired the 6th instant, and same day came into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $4,000, and a verdict of not guilty against the other defendants—Jacob Tompkins, John E. Kenderdine, Thomas Kenderdine, Robert Kenderdine, and Thomas Iredell, Henry Sandman, Samuel Gray.

The jury, we understand, formally requested judge *Baldwin* to furnish a copy of his charge for publication.

Counsel—Thomas Kittera and *Josiah Randall*, esquires, for the plaintiffs: *Wm. Rawle*, jr. and *John Sergeant*, esquires, for the defendants.

[☞The opinion of the court shall be inserted *in extenso*—though its length is great.]

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

On Monday, the 13th of May, the convention took up the report of the committee, and the substitutes offered by several members.

After some debate, the convention agreed to take up a substitute offered by Mr. Mays, of DeKalb, by sections. The first section provides for the organization of the senate, and divides the state into senatorial districts, of two counties each, *without regard to population*, &c. A motion to strike out *two* was decided in the negative—yeas 114, nays 128. A substitute offered by Mr. Bowen, of Jackson, was also negatived, yeas 93, nays 150. The question was then taken on agreeing to the first section of Mr. Mays' substitute, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 162, nays 81. The second section provides for the organization of the house of representatives, by the election of members *according to white population*. Mr. Dawson offered an amendment to this section, *changing the basis of representation by white population*, as provided in that section, for the federal representation. The question on this amendment *was decided in the negative*, yeas 123, nays 126. Another substitute was offered, *incorporating the federal representation as a basis*, which was *rejected*, yeas 100, nays 138. After another substitute had been offered and rejected, the question was taken on agreeing to the section, and *decided in the affirmative*, yeas 126, nays 110.

On Tuesday, a very animated debate arose on a motion to reconsider the vote of the preceding day on the question of agreeing to the adoption of Mr. Mays' substitute, which was decided in the negative, yeas 114, nays 130. The convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At four o'clock, the 3d and 4th sections of the substitute of Mr. Mays, were taken up. An amendment proposed by Mr. Harris was taken into consideration. By it the house is to consist of 144 members, except in the formation of new counties. These 144 members are to be distributed as follows: 15 counties having the highest number of *white population*, to be entitled each to 3 members; 25 counties having the next highest number of *white population*, to be entitled each to 2 members; and the remaining 49 counties to one member each. After every census, a new apportionment to be made by the legislature, and should new counties have been created, the counties entitled to a larger number of representatives than one, to be reduced, &c. This amendment was received, yeas 140, nays 92. Some other amendments were proposed, but rejected. On Wednesday, Mr. Harris offered a section, dividing and distributing the state into senatorial districts, in the number previously agreed on. The section was adopted, yeas 151, nays 79. Several other propositions were made and rejected. In the afternoon the convention adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

From the Federal Union, May 16.

THE CHEROKEES. It will be recollected, that a short time since, we made a few remarks on the very reprehensible attempt made by certain persons to convince the Cherokees, that the president would sustain them in their opposition to our laws, in which we expressed the "*hope that president Jackson would embrace some early opportunity to convince the Cherokees of their true situation, and that his mind had undergone no change in relation to their rights and pretensions.*" We have had this hope fully and early gratified. We were well apprized of the exertions on foot by our vigilant governor to disabuse the public opinion, and to convince the people of Georgia, both white men and red men, that the machinations of their enemies were in vain—for we consider them the enemies of both—and we felt a most confident conviction that the president still held his uniform sentiments upon this subject. The correspondence this day published by governor Lumpkin in our columns, sets the question at rest; and they must now blush, who have, in any way, deceived the Indians with that belief that the revenue collection act, called the force act, would give them any aid. Language cannot be more express than that used by the secretary of war, Mr. Cass, and the commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Herring. Mr. Cass says—"These letters will undoubtedly remove any *errors which may have prevailed*, and will shew that the *opinions of the president are unchanged*." Mr. Herring says—"The president *yet thinks*, as he has always thought, the executive has *no constitutional right to apply military force to remove persons from any parts of the states of Georgia or Alabama*." Again he says: "I am *instructed* further to express to you the opinion of the president, that the *immediate removal of your* people, in conformity with the very liberal terms held out to them, offers the *only prospect of their permanent and prosperous establishment*." These letters are official, and convey directly the views and wishes of the president—and any man who would hereafter attempt to misrepresent them, deserves the reprobation of every Georgian.

Executive department, Ga. Milledgeville, May 14, 1833.

In order to correct various misrepresentations, circulated through the press and other channels, I have to request newspaper editors, friendly to the great interest of the country, and especially that of Georgia, to publish the following correspondence. WILSON LUMPKIN.

Executive department, Ga. Milledgeville, April 26, 1833.

Hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of war.

SIR—A few days ago I addressed a letter to the president of the United States, on the subject of our Indian relations, which I requested might be submitted to you.

In connection with the same subject, I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter, received by me a few days ago from a respectable gentleman, who resides in the neighborhood of John Ross. That gentleman, with various others, inform me, that Ross is exhibiting this *indiscreet letter*, and impressing the ignorant Indians and Indian countrymen, with the belief, that he is authorised to say, from the authority of the war department, that in a short time, all the Georgia settlers, who have settled under the authority of the laws of Georgia, will be driven from their homes by the United States' army. There may be some exaggeration in these statements; but I am forced to the conclusion, from what I have heard, and from the reading of this *imprudent letter*, that great efforts are making in that country to mislead and delude the unfortunate Cherokees.

I do not hesitate in my reply to such communications, to assure the people of that country, that no change has taken place in the views of the federal executive, and that the Indians, so long as they choose to remain in Georgia, must yield implicit obedience to the supremacy of the laws of the state. And that no power of the federal government will ever be exerted to remove the inhabitants who have settled under the authority of the state, &c. &c. I am engaged in using all the means in my power to counteract the mischievous influence of the enemies of good order in this half settled country. But I consider it highly important that you should, with all possible despatch, make such a communication to the Cherokees, as shall put an end to all false stories of the character pointed out. Such a communication should be publicly and authentically made to the whole people, who may assemble at their council on the 14th of next month. It is submitted to your consideration, whether a communication from you or the president of the U. States, himself, might not be made *through me* to the Cherokees most effectually. At any rate, please to let me hear from you immediately on this subject, for I deem it indispensable, at their approaching council, by some means, to remove the idle delusion into which these people are led, by the exertions of bad men. If the copy of the letter which I enclose you, be not a forgery, it deserves strong reprehension. Such productions, from such a quarter, are most mischievous. With great respect, your obedient servant, WILSON LUMPKIN.

[Here follows the letter above referred to.]

Department of war, office of Indian affairs, March 14, 1833.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, addressed to the secretary of war on the subject of intrusion on Cherokee land by white citizens, has been referred to this office for reply.

It cannot be denied that your complaints are well founded, and that your people have sustained injuries from the rapacity and lawless conduct of our citizens. It is, however, in some degree an unavoidable evil, incident to the present condition of your tribe, and no blame is fairly attributable to the department on that account. It is due to the secretary of war to say, that as soon as he received notice of intruders having presented themselves on your land, he gave orders for their expulsion. These orders will now be repeated, and a military force will forthwith be sent to the assailed parts of your country, for the purpose of expelling and keeping off intruders. And orders will also be given to the district attorney of the United States to prosecute for trespass, all such as may dare to return after their expulsion. You cannot consider it a misplaced assurance, and it is made with the utmost sincerity, that the department cherishes deep solicitude for the welfare of your nation, and will,

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to the extent of its powers, endeavor to promote it. With high respect, your humble servant, ELBERT HERRING.

Messrs. *John Ross* and *others*, Cherokee delegation.

Department of war, May 2, 1833.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ult. together with the copy of one from the commissioner of Indian affairs, dated March 14th, and addressed to some of the principal men among the Cherokees.

Before the receipt of your letter, application had been made by some of the Cherokees, to know whether any change had taken place in the opinions of the president, respecting the constitutional right of the executive to remove persons from land claimed by the Indians, where the laws of the state had been extended over such land. They stated that they made the inquiry because some of their people had taken up such an impression, founded on the above letter of the commissioner. Immediate measures were taken to correct this misapprehension, and explanatory letters, copies of which I have the honor to enclose, were written, and despatched to col. Montgomery, the Cherokee agent, major Curry, the special agent for emigration, and to the Cherokee persons who sought the information. These letters will undoubtedly remove any errors which may have prevailed, and will show that the opinions of the president are unchanged. Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

His excellency, *Wilson Lumpkin*, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Department of war, office of Indian affairs, May 1, 1833.

SIR: In consequence of an application from several of the Cherokees, I have been instructed by the secretary of war to call your attention to my letter to you of March 15th, 1833, and to say to you that the provisions of that letter relate solely to those portions of the Cherokee country within the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, and over which the laws of those states have not been extended. The views of the president upon this subject have been too often and too publicly expressed, to leave any doubt of the course which, in his opinion, should be pursued. And this explanation would have been considered unnecessary, had not some of the Cherokees intimated different views. The president yet thinks, as he has always thought, the executive has no constitutional right to apply military force to remove persons from any part of the states of Georgia or Alabama. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Col. H. Montgomery. ELBERT HERRING.

Department of war, office of Indian affairs, May 1, 1833.

SIR: Enclosed I transmit you copies of two letters of this date, one endorsed to the agent, col. Montgomery, and the other to several of the Cherokees. You will see by these letters, that some misapprehension has existed, or has been effected, respecting the purport of an order sent by this office to col. Montgomery on the 15th March last, for the removal of intruders from the Cherokee country.

That order is intended to operate only upon the Cherokee lands within the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, over which the state laws have not been extended. The views of the executive on this subject have been so well known, that it was not supposed that any mistake could arise. If, however, any has arisen, it will be cleared up by these instructions. I am directed to communicate these facts to you, that you may be aware of the precise views of the president, and that you may correct any erroneous impressions which may have been made, and which may have a tendency to prevent a favorable decision by the Cherokee council, which is about to convene. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ELBERT HERRING.

Benjamin F. Curry, esq.

Department of war, office of Indian affairs, May 1, 1833.

GENTLEMEN: I have been directed by the secretary of war to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of April 5th, and to inform you that no change whatever has taken place in the opinions of the president, so often expressed to your people, and so clearly stated in the letters to which you allude, from the war department, of February 2d and 20th, 1833, as well as in previous communications respecting the constitutional right of the executive to apply military force to the removal of persons from any part of the Indian country over which the laws of the proper states have been extended. My letters to Mr. Ross and others of the 14th March, and to col. Montgomery of the 15th of March, were intended to relate solely to that part of the Cherokee country lying within the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, and over which these states have not extended their jurisdiction. The whole views of the executive were so well known to your people, that it was not supposed that any misapprehension on this subject could have existed. And I am directed to state to you clearly, that the opinions of the president, heretofore expressed, are unchanged, and that no interference with the laws of the respective states on this subject, must be expected. These views have been communicated to col. Montgomery, though they cannot be necessary for his action in the matter. And I am instructed further to express to you the opinion of the president, that the immediate removal of your people, in conformity with the very liberal terms held out to them, offers the only prospect of their permanent and prosperous establishment. Very respectfully, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, ELBERT HERRING.

John Ridge, esq. and others, Head of Coosa.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias—together with a separate article thereto—was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh on the sixth, (eighteenth), day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, which treaty and separate article are, word for word, as follows:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible trinity:

The United States of America, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and of extending and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce: For which purpose the president of the United States has conferred full powers on James Buchanan, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near his imperial majesty; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias has conferred like powers on the sieur Charles Robert count de Nesselrode, his vice chancellor, knight of the orders of Russia, and of many others, &c. and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

ARTICLE II.

Russian vessels arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the empire of Russia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage. In regard to light house duties, pilotage and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied upon vessels of commerce, in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, the high contracting parties shall reciprocally treat each other upon the footing of the most favored nations with whom they have not treaties now actually in force, regulating the said duties and charges on the basis of an entire reciprocity.

ARTICLE III.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the empire of Russia in Russian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in Russian vessels. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States of America, in vessels of said states, may, also, be so imported in Russian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to Russian vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, to vessels of the said states and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the empire of Russia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the United States of America in national vessels, may, also, be exported therefrom in Russian vessels without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce, had been exported in vessels of the United States of America. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the empire of Russia in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the

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United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in Russian vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the empire of Russia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States or of Russia, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of the Russian empire, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly understood that the preceding articles II, III, IV, V and VI, shall not be applicable to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries, which each of the high contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two contracting parties shall have the liberty of having in their respective ports, consuls, vice consuls, agents and commissaries, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations; but if any such consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

The consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or the tranquillity of the country, or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE IX.

The said consuls, vice consuls and commercial agents, are authorised to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE X.

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments, such duties only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who, by reason of alienage may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the laws of the country, and in case the laws of the country actually in force may not have fixed any such time, he shall then be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying to the profit of the respective governments any other dues than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated, shall be subject to pay in like cases. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XI.

If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty, of which the effect shall extend, in like manner, to the kingdom of Poland, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on, until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in duplicate, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg the sixth (eighteenth) December, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
NESSELRODE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity, and anterior engagements, have rendered it necessary for the imperial government to regulate the commercial relations of Russia with Prussia and the kingdoms of Sweden, and Norway by special stipulations, now actually in force, and which may be renewed hereafter; which stipulations are, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general; the two high contracting parties wishing to remove from their commercial relations every kind of ambiguity or subject of discussion, have agreed, that the special stipulations granted to the commerce of Prussia, and of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in these countries, by the one to the commerce of the kingdom of Poland, and by the other to that of the grand dutchy of Finland, shall not, in any case, be invoked in favor of the relations of commerce and navigation, sanctioned between the two high contracting parties by the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present separate article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at St. Petersburg the sixth (eighteenth) of December, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
NESSELRODE.

And whereas the said treaty and separate article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, exchanged at the city of Washington, by Edward Livingston, secretary of the United States, and the baron de Krudener, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, in the said United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, president of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. S.] and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the president:
EDW. LIVINGSTON, *secretary of state.*

PRICES CURRENT—*Baltimore, May* 31. Flour, best white wheat, 6 75@7 25; "Howard street" 5 50@5 62½; other 5 50@5 00; best red wheat 1 17@1 22—white 1 26 @1 30; corn 62@64, rye 70@72; oats 37½@41; clover seed 8 00. Whiskey, 1st proof, 29@32. Wool—full blooded merino, washed, 38@42; unwashed 22@25; common, washed, 25@28; unwashed 16@18. Beef on the hoof 5 75@6 50. Oak wood 2 50@2 75; pine 2 00. [*American Farmer.*

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